

Vol. 53

November 11, 1937

No. 11

Now Your Plant, Too, Can Enjoy the Advantages

of



BOX 711

8 9 1511

PROTECTION



A Provident Group Welfare Plan can help ease the financial burden by helping to cover, without cost to the employer, extra expenses caused employees by—



· Death in family.



* Loss of time due to accident or sickness.



* Hospitalization or operation when necessary. Aids dependents upon death of employee. Most insurance welfare plans in the past were devised on the "hand-me-down" basis—you either took the insurance plan offered "as is," or your plant went without.

But Provident Group Welfare plans are "tailor made"... devised to fit into the welfare program of any mill. Such plans are operating satisfactorily in many hundreds of plants throughout the nation.

If your Company does not now enjoy the advantages Provident Group Welfare Plans bring to both employers and employees, we invite you to let us have our trained representatives make a survey of your needs. No obligation on your part, of course.

PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

District Headquarters: Commercial Building, GASTONIA, N. C.



IN SOCIAL SERVICE UNIVERSITY OF N C



Cutler Patented Spinning and Twisting Tape

ANNOUNCEMENT

Effective today all commercial shipments of Cutler Tape will be 100% based on Super Sak cotton, replacing the combed Peeler cotton used heretofore.

This change is made to give Mills extreme durability without additional cost to themselves, and the most even and strongest product obtainable.

Super Sak Cutler Tape single loop yarn break is 11 pounds plus. Super Sak Cutler Tape—Tape Break—307 Lbs.

For all *Test work* we will continue to use Combed Peeler Cutler Tape, as the object of such test work is *Power Saving* and not *extreme durability*, and either tape (Combed Peeler or Super Sak) shows identical power savings.

In five Southern and one Northern Mill, Combed Peeler Cutler Tape is still running after seven months' use.

Sewing—We very strongly recommend to prevent joint bumping that our tape be sewed as follows:—

- 1. Both ends pointed
- 2. Both ends sewed back three inches on the tape
- 3. These doubled sections raised to a vertical position and the four walls sewed firmly together with Georgia Webbing & Tape Company's best sewing thread
- 4. For a full eight linear inches this section should be dipped in one of the following flexible air-drying oil resistant liquids:

Neoprene (duPont) Thiokol (Thiokol)

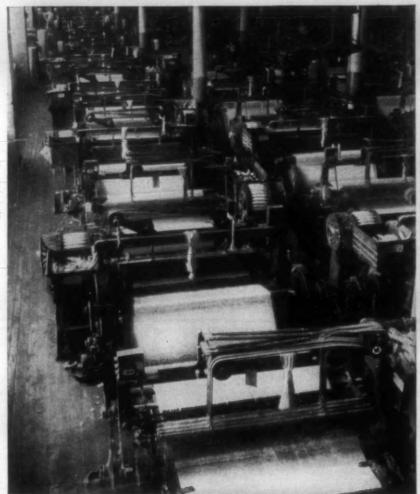
Korolac (Goodrich)

ROGER W. CUTLER

141 MILK STREET BOSTON, MASS. Southern Tape Agent
BYRD MILLER
Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

WOODSIDE BUILDING GREENVILLE, S. C.

Research Focuses on loom LUBRICATION





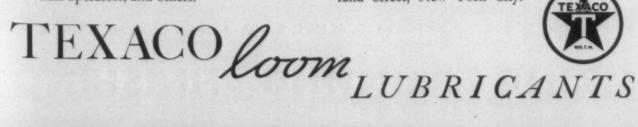
Oil holes plugged by the accumulation of lint can keep bearings from getting lubrication . . . causing undue wear. Texaco has a plan to overcome this problem of loom lubrication.

Unscientific lubrication of looms costs mills thousands of dollars each year, in low-grade fabrics, bigh cost of repairs. Texaco can belp reduce this waste.

OIL SPOTTING of fabrics will be less of a problem, when more attention is paid to the way looms are lubricated.

Texaco has engineers experienced in loom lubrication. These men approach this textile mill problem from a new angle, as the result of Texaco cooperation with loom builders, mill operators, and others. These trained lubrication engineers are available for consultation on the selection and application of Texaco Loom Lubricants. Prompt deliveries assured through 2070 warehouse plants throughout the United States.

The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York City.





No

for

wh Th

STARCHES, DEXTRINES AND GUMS FOR

SIZING · PRINTING · FINISHING

Fulfills a BASIC NEED of the TEXTILE Industry



No workman is needed to keep
this motor free from lint and dust
—the Allis-Chalmers "Quick-Clean"
motor cleans itself. Designed specially
for the textile industry, it solves a problem
which has troubled mill-owners for many years.
The "Quick-Clean" motor has three distinctive
features. First, its glass-smooth surfaces give lint
and dust no foothold. Second, all working parts

are dust-sealed. Third, its big, roomy air-passages let dust and lint get out as fast as they get in, and thus eliminate overheating. Savings in motor maintenance costs are pronounced. Motors are of four sizes — 5, 7½, 10 and 15 hp. Standard N. E. M. A. mounting dimensions. Write for new leaflet No. 2241.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company builds standard motors of every type from 1 hp. up — also motors for special application.

ALLIS CHALMERS

MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

811

GETTING THE MOST FROM

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation



5 TO 6-INCH TRAVERSE (No. 50 Winder)

The increasing demand from silk throwsters for attachments to wind 3°30' taper cones, the same as used for rayon, has been accompanied by a trend toward replacing the 5-inch traverse with a 6-inch traverse. Both changes have the advantage of increasing production and providing more uniform tension on the yarn.

Using a 6-inch traverse, it is possible either to put more material on the cone without changing the outside diameter or to wind the same amount of yarn and have a smaller finished diameter. In the case of the smaller finished diameter, there is less variation in winding speed from inside layers to outside layers and less necessity for careful adjustment of the differential tension mechanism.

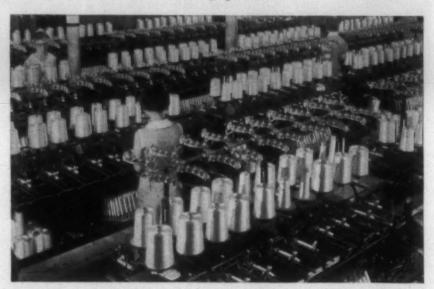
The 3°30' taper winds better cones with fewer imperfections than the 5°57' taper. For high-twist yarns, there is less chance to draw in or roll on the base end of the cone. It also means less variation in diameter from base to nose of cone; thus, less variation in tension. The 3°30' cone is larger in diameter, and starts with a higher winding speed which gives a greater spindle production.

This change in cone taper and traverse length is also being made by those throwsters having Pineapple Cone attachments on their No. 50 Winders, and the results are equally satisfactory.

SLUB CATCHER SETTING

The yarn diameter can be used as a guide for setting slub catchers.

When using blade - type slub catchers, the setting for carded cotton yarns is usually twice the yarn



diameter . . . and for combed yarns, one and one-half times the diameter.

When using the MacColl needletype slub catcher, it is usually advisable to have the opening double the amount recommended for the blade-type . . . that is, four times the yarn diameter for carded yarn, and three times for combed yarn.

Naturally, there are many variables making it impossible to adopt the above rules as standard. Some mills will find that their requirements for quality call for closer slubbing; others will have too many breaks and will find that the knot that is put in gives more trouble than the slub. A good rule is: if a mill must choose between knots and slubs, it is better to remove the slubs in the spinning room and get better winding at lower

DISC-QUIL TENSION (No. 90 Winder)

Like many other mills weaving rayon fabrics, Pepperell Manufacturing Company is using No. 90 Leesona Winders equipped with the Disc-Quil tension, to prepare filling for the loom.

Used with overhead-overend delivery, the Disc-Quil makes possible higher winding speeds, including a quick start at maximum speed, and allows operators to turn out more production than when an unrolling supply is used. Winding 150 denier yarn and using the large, precisewound Universal Cone as a supply, one operator can tend from 80 to 110 spindles, depending upon the diameter and length of the bobbin.

Super-twist yarns for crepe fabrics can best be wound from an unrolling spool supply, using either Type D or Type H Controlled Unrolling Ten-

FORMULA FOR DETERMINING YARN DIAMETER

	THE STREET
Exan	aples
Cotton Count	Diameter
10	.010"
15	.008"
20	.007"
30	.0057"

(Wor	sted Yarn)	
22 √count	= yarn diameter	
.0455	OF	
Vcount	= yarn diameter	

(Cotton Yarn) = yarn diameter 32 Vount .0312 - yarn diameter √ count

NEW YORK

"THERE'S A UNIVERSAL WINDER FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED" UNIVERS BOSTON -

CHARLOTTE

- ATLANTA

UTICA

THEY CALL IT THE "TREMENDOUS TRIFLE"

Oil—relatively a small purchase...But 110 Industries find in this "tremendous trifle" the way to lower manufacturing costs... Backed up by Socony-Vacuum "Correct Lubrication"



Correct Lubrication
Means the Right Oil...
in the Right Way
...in the Right Place

ADROPOFOIL! Select the right kind ... deliver it in the right way ... to the right place... and it may save you thousands of dollars a year!

The amount of oil and grease you buy annually may be less than ½ of 1% of your total purchases.

BUT THIS TREMENDOUS TRI-FLE CAN PROFOUNDLY AFFECT EFFICIENCY AND PROFIT.

It can increase output. Lower maintenance costs. Protect capital invested in production units.

And the slight difference in price between the cheapest oil and Gargoyle Lubricants...is often multiplied a thousand times by these benefits of CORRECT LUBRICATION.

SOCONY-VACUUM CORRECT LUBRICATION



SAVES MONEY FOR INDUSTRY 1 Careful selection of the right kind of lubricants for all types of power and production equipment... curbing losses and waste of power generated or purchased. 2 Proper methods of application... the right oil in the right amount ...aiding higher machine speeds... minimizing spoilage or rejects...protecting capital invested in machinery.

THE SUM OF THESE FOUR SAVINGS

- 1. REDUCED POWER CONSUMPTION
- 2. MORE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION
- 3. DECREASED MAINTENANCE
- 4. LOWER LUBRICATION COSTS

= CORRECT LUBRICATION

3 Experience in dealing with individual operating conditions... correction of out-dated practices often resulting in excessive repair and replacement costs.

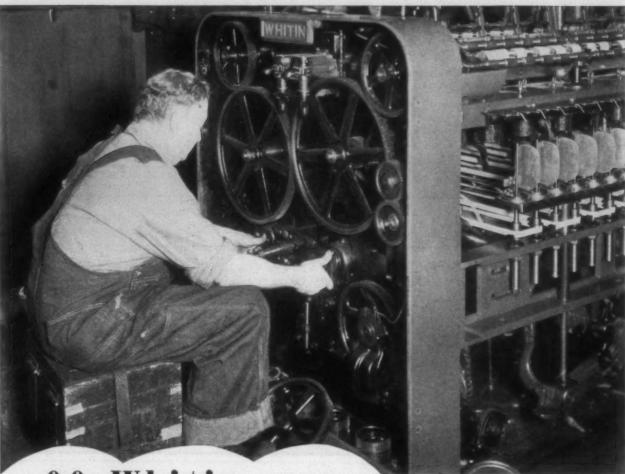
A planned lubrication program ... quality lubricants where necessary... other lubricants where their use will provide economy and not handicap machine efficiency.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO.

INCORPORATED

STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK DIVISION . WHITE STAR DIVISION . LUBRITE DIVISION . WHITE EAGLE DIVISION WADHAMS OIL COMPANY . MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY . GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA





90 Whitin men share his job—Installing Profits

You will find one or more of these men constantly travelling from one progressive mill to another, replacing out-of-date machines with Whitin improved yarn processing equipment. These mills anticipated the burden of obsolescence before the pace became too swift. Planned replacements laid out by Whitin engineers have consistently proven to be "installations of profit."

Trained research men at the Whitin Machine Works have been responsible for scores of major yarn processing improvements within a few years — improvements that have brought about productive increases, better quality of product and operating savings.

The evidence is well worth your request to have a Whitin representative call on you.

Whitin Machines included in recent revampment programs

WHITIN

Long Draft Roving Frames
Long Draft Spinning Frames
One Process Pickers
Drawing Frames
Blending Feeders
Top Flat Cards
Combers
High Speed Twisters
Woolen Cards
Wool Spinning Frames
Worsted Spinning Frames

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS. Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga.



Why is uniformity so important? Because it is your assurance that each cot will give you the same satisfactory service Armstrong's Cork Cots are scientifically controlled through every exacting step of their manufacture. For this reason, Armstrong's Cork Cots insure better running work and stronger, more uniform yarn. It is why they last longer. It is why, after serving their normal life on the spinning roll, Armstrong's Cork Cots can be made new again, easily, inexpensively.

Because this fabricated material is uniform throughout its entire wall thickness and is not limited to a thin outer layer, it can be precision-ground or buffed to a true

than other types of roll covering material. And lower assembly costs offer yet another saving. Both the economy and greater efficiency of Armstrong's Cork Cots are proved by more than 6,000,000 active spindles running on cork today.

Find out now how your mill can benefit by a change-over to Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots... the fabricated roll covering that is always uniform. Let an Armstrong representative show you production figures of mills spinning your range of numbers on cork. Or write to Armstrong

Cork Products Company, Tex-tile Division, 921 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860



ARMSTRONG'S Extra Cushion SEAMLESS CORK COTS



TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 53

November 11, 1937

No. 11

The North Carolina Sales Tax*

By Bernard M. Cone, President Proximity Manufacturing Co.

SHORTLY after the adjournment of the North Carolina Legislature in the early part of this year, the purchasing departments of many of our mills were surprised and chagrined to notice on many of their incoming invoices an added 3 per cent sales tax which they had not expected and to which they were not accustomed Immediately they began to inquire what change had been made in the law as a basis for this very decided change in the practice.

Investigation shows that there was not so great a change in the law itself as in the administrative interpretation of the law. For so far as the statute itself is concerned, the principal amendments enacted by the 1937 Legislature were, first, to restore the exemptions on certain foodstuffs, and to add the fatal Section 427 relating to building materials.

The taxing of building materials was no new thing. Even under the previous law, building materials were subject to the sales tax when bought within the State and by just ordinary, every-day people, not including cotton mills.

Now you may be inclined to ask why cotton mills have to pay the sales tax on building materials under the new law if they didn't have to pay it under the old.

To answer this question, we will have to look a little bit into the history of this whole matter of sales tax legislation in North Carolina.

I believe the first North Carolina sales tax was enacted in 1933, and with various exceptions, it placed a wholesale tax of one twenty-fifth of 1 per cent on everything bought at wholesale, and 3 per cent on everything bought at retail.

Please note three things at the outset:

First, the sales tax was not a tax on sales. It was an excise or license tax imposed upon merchants for the privilege of doing business in the State of North Carolina, and while the tax was measured by sales, it was not imposed directly upon sales.

Second, the word "wholesale" is used in the statute in a sense different from its ordinary meaning. The statutory distinction is not so much between sales of large quantities and small quantities which we are accustomed to think of as being the difference, but between sales for the purpose of being resold and sales for the purpose of being used or consumed.

Third, the North Carolina statute imposed a sales tax

primarily on merchants located in and doing business in the State of North Carolina. For under the Federal Constitution no State can levy a tax on interstate commerce.

So, we start out with the proposition that North Carolina does not attempt to imposed an excise or license tax on any person outside of the State for the privilege of making a sale, wholesale or retail, outside of the State, or shipping goods from outside of North Carolina into the State. Soon after the enactment of the 1933 sales tax, however, many North Carolina merchants began to experience a discrimination. Automobile dealers particularly found that some of their very good prospects were going either north into Virginia or south into South Carolina for their cars in order to save the \$10 sales tax, which at that time was the limit on any one article.

And so, at the 1935 session of our Legislature, a compensating use tax was placed on these foreign bought automobiles. The 1935 act provided that in addition to the sales tax levied by that statute, an additional 3 per cent tax (with a \$10 limit) should be imposed "for the privilege of using the streets and highways of this State." This tax was payable at the time of applying for registration of the car. But it was further provided that if the applicant for registration of an automobile had already paid the North Carolina sales tax, the additional 3 per cent use tax should be remitted. The result was that purchasers from local dealers and purchasers from foreign dealers both paid the same tax, the one paying it through the North Carolina dealer as a sales tax, the other paying directly to the Commissioner of Revenue as a use tax.

The reason I have gone into such detail with respect to automobiles which after all do not constitute a very large item in the purchase account of the average cotton mill, is that Section 427 of the Revenue Act of 1937 comes exactly in the same class and category as Section 405, sub-division (c) of that act, with respect to automobiles. For just as Section 405 repeats and continues the compensating use tax on automobiles bought outside of the State of North Carolina, so does Section 427 impose a new and additional use tax on building materials bought outside of the State. Section 427 likewise provides an offset or credit against the use tax, of any sales tax, wholesale or retail, that has already been paid.

In other words, just as the automobile provision of Section 405 was enacted to protect local automobile dealers against competition from dealers outside of the State,

(Continued on Page 20)

^{*}Presented at Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Pinehurst, November 4th-5th.

N. C. Cotton Manufacturers' Association Meets at Pinehurst

THE Annual Convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held in Pinehurst, N. C., November 4th and 5th, was considered a success in every respect by those attending.

Contrary to the normal procedure of having a program of addresses by important men in other industries, the program this year consisted largely of open forum and discussion among the members of the Association. Speakers at the executive session included R. L. Harris,



At Left-Arthur K. Winget, newly elected President. Right -Herman Cone. Retiring President.

of Roxboro; Agnew H. Bahnson of Winston-Salem; F. J. Haywood, of Concord; C. A. Cannon, of Kannapolis; and Thomas H. Webb, of Concord. Secretary Hunter Marshall, of Charlotte, made his report at this meeting. Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, made an address at the banquet Friday night

One of the outstanding projects of the Association is the completion of arrangements for the establishment of a textile training school at the Stonewall Jackson Training School, located just outside Concord, N. C. Sponsored by the Association, and with the cooperation of the training school officials, various textile mills, machinery concerns, and engineering experts, this school will give the boys of the school an opportunity to learn the fundamentals of the textile industry.

Among the resolutions adopted at the convention were:
(a) Opposition to any form of Federal legislation which puts the regulation of the textile industry in the hands of an appointive board. (b) To petition the Senate Committee of Agriculture and Forestry not to eliminate Southern delivery points (for cotton) which are now being used, it being the belief of the Association that the delivery points covering the Eastern and Western cotton belt have served a useful purpose in helping to eliminate manipulation and it would not be to the best interest of the producer, the manufacturer, or the trade generally, to reduce the

number of Southern delivery points now being used. (c) Opposed to the proposed system of using metal tags and wires for cotton bale identifications, and in favor of identification through records kept by the shippers or other handlers of cotton. (d) Unanimous opposition to a cotton processing tax.

Also, there was a resolution of appreciation to the following firms and individuals for their contributions toward the establishment of the Textile School at the Stonewall Jackson Training School: Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids; Balfour Mills, Inc., Balfour, N. C.; Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.; Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham; Brown Mfg. Co., Concord; Alex R. Davis, Saco Lowell Shops; Walker Engineering Co., Gastonia; Erwin Darrin, Draper Corporation; and E. H. Stegar, Sherwin-Williams Co.

Officers Elected

At the election of officers for the coming year, Arthur K. Winget, president of Efird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, was elected President of the Association. Other officers elected were: J. Harvey White, of Graham, first vice-president; A. G. Myers, of Gastonia, second vice-president; Hunter Marshall of Charlotte, secretary-treasurer. Directors to serve a term of three years were: F. B. Bunch of Statesville, W. H. Ruffin of Durham, Arthur London of Pittsboro, D. P. Johnson of Wake Forest, E. A. Smyth, 3rd, of Balfour, and S. W. Cramer, Jr., of Cramerton.

Mrs. James W. Cannon of Concord, the mother of C. A. Cannon and the widow of the founder of Cannon Mills, was made an honorary member of the Association.

Four past presidents also received this honor, R. R. Ray of McAdenville, Thomas H. Webb of Concord, J. H. Separk of Gastonia, and A. M. Fairly of Laurinburg.

Appropriate gold medals were given to all past presidents or to members of their families as a token of the esteem of the Association. Past presidents are: R. M. Miller, Jr., C. E. Hutchinson, Robt. R. Ray, Alf A. Thompson, W. C. Ruffin, John L. Patterson, Arthur J. Draper, Arthur M. Dixon, T. C. Leak, A. H. Bahnson, J. H. Webb, Bernard M. Cone,



E. C. Dwelle, S. F. Patterson, J. M. Gamewell, C. G. Hill, T. H. Webb, J. H. Separk, W. D. Briggs, K. P. Lewis, C. A. Cannon, A. M. Fairley, J. A. Long, Harvey W. Moore, and Herman Cone.



Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., receives first prize trophy from Jim Sandridge, Chairman of Golf Committee.



The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in cooperation with the North Carolina Industrial Commission, conduct a safety contest among the textile plants of North Carolina and at the convention certificates of merit were given to all plants participating in this contest which did not have a lost time accident during the period from January 1st to August 28th. Trophies were given to the plants of each of the four groups which had the largest number of man hours worked without a lost time accident.

This contest, which was inaugurated two years ago, has received international attention. There were 232 plants entered in the contest, and 196 of these completed all records, which showed a reduction of 4.35 in the number of accidents per million man hours. All plants reporting worked a total of 101,402,618 man hours.

Certificates of merit were presented to the following mills, which completed 34 weeks work without a lost time accident:

GROUP 1 (200 employees or less). Abernathy-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville; Barber Mfg. Co., Charlotte; Sidney-Blumenthan & Co., Rocky Mount; Cloverdale Dye Works, High Point; Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur; Dixon Mills, Inc., Gastonia; Durham Hosiery Mills (No. 7), Carrboro; Efird Mfg. Co. (No. 1), Albemarle; Greenville Spinners, Greenville; Groves Thread Co.,



"Rolling off" a tie for one of the golf prizes. Left to Right— Herman Cone, J. F. Matheson, Jim Sandridge, J. E. Mills. Mr. Cone and Mr. Mills rolled "Little Joes," and Mr. Matheson won with a "Feeby."

Gastonia; Highland Cotton Mills (No. 3), High Point; Morehead Cotton Mills Co., Spray; Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford; Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville; Puritan Fabrics, Inc., Fayetteville; Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro; Sadie Cotton Mills Co., Kings Mountain; Southern Dyers Div. (Burlington Mills), Burlington; Superior Yarn Mills, Inc., Statesville; Textiles, Inc. (Arkray Plant), (Flint No. 1), (Gray Plant), (Mutual No. 1), (Ridge Mill), (Winget Plant), all of Gastonia; Valdese Mfg. Co., Valdese, winner of the trophy in this division with 306,000 man hours without a lost time accident.

GROUP 2 (201 to 400 employees). Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, winner of the trophy with 496,800 man hours; Highland Cotton Mills (Plant No. 1), High Point; Kendall Mills (Thrift Plant), Paw Creek; Reidsville Rayon Mills, Reidsville; Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville; A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. (Mill No. 2), Gastonia; Spray Cotton Mills, Spray.

GROUP 3 (401 to 750 employees). Erwin Cotton Mills (Mill No. 1), Durham; Erwin Cotton Mills (Mill No. 5), Erwin, winner of the trophy with 935,760 man hours; National Weaving Company, Lowell.

GROUP 4 (751 employees or over). There were no plants in this division without a lost time accident, but the trophy was awarded to Erwin Cotton Mills (Mill No. 4), Durham, which had 950,447 hours with only one lost time accident.



Snapped at Speakers' Table. Left to Right-Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Winget, Mr. and Mrs. Claudius T. Murchison, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cone.

Tennessee Division S. T. A. Meets in Knoxville

THE Tennessee Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Fall Meeting at Knoxville, in the Y. M. C. A., on Saturday morning, October 30th, with Chairman B. W. Bingham, of Knoxville, presiding. The meeting was called to order at 10:20 o'clock.

(A portion of the report of this meeting was carried in last week's issue and is continued here.)

Card Settings

We will go now to the next question: "What is the best setting on the cards for 11/4" middling cotton? Is it better to card heavy and slow or light and fast?" Mr. Williams, suppose you start that off.

Mr. Williams: Well, I would not have much to say along that line. We have experimented a lot with that, but I have never found much difference. I do believe that carding light and as slowly as you can would help you, if you can do it and get the production. I like to set the card just as close as I can. Of course, on some cards you can set closer than on others. I also like to keep them as sharp as I can. That is about the only thing I have found so far that did me any good.

Chairman: Starting in with the feed plate, at what do you set that for 11/4" cotton?

Mr. Williams: I set that at .010.

Chairman: The licker-in to the cylinder?

Mr. Williams: About the same. As close as I can get I set all over as close as I can get it.

Chairman: What setting do you use on the back plate? Mr. Williams: I could not say just offhand. Our back plate on our H & B card-I don't remember, but about as close as we can get it up.

Chairman: How do you set your flats? Do you set them to .007? Ans.: We try to.

Chairman: And the doffer?

Mr. Williams: We shoot to .007 on that. I don't say we get that, but we try to.

Chairman: What about the comb to the doffer?

Mr. Williams: We set it to full gauge. Chairman: What is your idea about that?

Mr. Williams: We think we get a little more trash out-think it cleans a little better.

Chairman Bingham: Mr. Morgan, what is your setting? You are running about the same cotton as Mr. Williams.

Mr. Morgan: Ours is very similar to Mr. Williams'. We try to set just as close as possible. We try to get them down, on this 11/4" cotton, to about .008.

Chairman: That is pretty hard to do, isn't it?

Mr. Morgan: Yes, sir. Ours are probably nearer to .009 than .008, but that is our idea, anyway.

Chairman: What is the feed-plate setting-the feed plate to the cylinder? Do you set it at .007?

Mr. Morgan: Yes, sir.

Chairman: And the doffer at .007?

Mr. Morgan: Yes, sir.

Chairman: How do you set your screens?

Mr. Morgan: Our screens are set, the back one at .022; middle .029. On the front one we use two gauges. Chairman: At what do you set your licker-in?

Mr. Morgan: .019.

Chairman: How do you set your doffer comb? Mr. Morgan: Set it at .019. We like that a little bit

better than close setting. It knocks out more trash.

Chairman Bingham: What settings do you use, Mr. Ashe?

Mr. Ashe: We are on short cotton, Mr. Chairman. Chairman Bingham: Give us the settings on that.

Mr. Ashe: Flats to the cylinder about .010. The licker-in to the cylinder we try to set at about .007. We set our combs to the doffer a little closer, set them about

Chairman: What advantages do you get by setting as close as that?

Mr. Ashe: Well, I don't know; I never had given that particular setting very much thought. That was just the setting that we had, and I have never really made a study

Chairman Bingham: It has always been my idea to set that comb off, from about .024 to .034. As the other two gentlemen mentioned, it appeared to me that I knocked out more trash that way, but I should like to find out if anyone has a better setting.

Mr. Ashe: Do you do that on short staple as well as

Chairman: Yes, sir. Out at the Brookside Mills we ran from 3/8" to 1-9/16", and all the doffer combs were set the same distance, for the 3/8" to the 1-9/16".

Long Draft vs. Conventional Draft

Let's go on to the next question: "How does longdraft roving compare with conventional-draft roving in regard to evenness and breaking strength?"

How many present have long draft in carding?

Mr. Colbert: What do you mean, super draft or long

Chairman Bingham: Super draft. What has been your experience, Mr. Colbert, with super draft?

Mr. Colbert: I guess I had better call on Mr. Elliott here to give you that. He keeps a record.

A. D. Elliott, Supt., Trion Co., Trion, Ga.: We have two slubbers equipped with long draft—that is, 8 or 9. The reason we bought those is that we could not draft without it. We do have some so-called high draft or super draft. That is merely experimental. We have had some nice results, but the machines are not in working condition yet; they are merely experimental. The roving on the long draft looks very nice.

Mr. Colbert: We take a 64-grain sliver and make it into 3.50 hank roving. That drafts, I believe, around 28 or 28.5-something like that. We also have 48 hank roving in the creel, double, going into the 3.50, with a draft of about 131/2, I believe. We are playing with that and passing it on down to the spinning room for some tests on it. They make 27s and 28s out of it. It runs well in the card room.

Chairman Bingham: Does it run well in the spinning? Mr. Colbert: Well, yes. It is 1" cotton.

(Continued on Page 14)



ENTRANCE TO MAIN BUILDING AT HERCULES EXPERI-MENT STATION, NEAR WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Through research and technical service work, in cooperation with consumers, the quality of Hercules Naval Stores products has been improved steadily, their suitability for various new uses increased, and new uses have been discovered and developed. We serve many industries, among which are textile, protective coating, soap, and disinfectants. Whenever our aid is required to help obtain maximum results with our products, we are anxious to assist.

STEAM-DISTILLED PINE OIL

STEAM-DISTILLED WOOD TURPENTINE

WOOD ROSIN

TERPENE CHEMICALS

HERCULES NAVAL STORES



HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

INCORPORATES

942 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaward

BRANCH OFFICES: CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, SALT LAKE CITY, SAN FRANCISCO

IN-57

Tennessee Division S. T. A. Meets in Knoxville

(Continued from Page 12)

Chairman: Is the breaking strength as good on the

long draft as with the regular old draft?

Mr. Elliott: Well, it varies somewhat. On the various tests we have made we found some that is about the same, and we have had a little trouble with its being under, also. Of course, that is not on 114" cotton.

Chairman Bingham: Mr. Ashe, you have a long-draft

frame, haven't you?

Mr. Ashe: Yes, sir. Ours is just in the experimental stage. We have never been able to accomplish the result we want. It has not been satisfactory so far.

Spinning

Chairman: We will go on to the spinning discussion now. The first question under spinning reads: "Can 40s to 60s yarn be made of single roving on long-draft spinning to compare with double roving on regular draft?"

Are there any spinners here who can give us some ideas along that line? I am going to ask Mr. Goodwin, of

Brookside, to give us some dope on that.

Guy R. Goodwin, Asst. Supt., Brookside Mills, Knoxville: We are doing that at Brookside now. I haven't

any old system to compare with it, but in my opinion it compares fairly well with the old system.

Mr. Royal: Do you have any trouble with thin places

with the single roving?

Mr. Goodwin: Not any unusual trouble. I might say that I think the preparation of the roving has a lot to do with it. You have to have a 100 per cent job to do it. It has to be right.

Cleaning Long Draft Spinning Frames

Chairman Bingham: If there is nothing further on that, we will go to Question No. 2: "What has been your experience in keeping long-draft spinning rolls clean and in keeping the frame in general clean when on long draft?" What that means is whether there is any difference between the long draft and the regular draft in keeping the spinning frames clean. What do you say about it, Mr. Goodwin?

Mr. Goodwin: I think it is a little harder to keep long-draft spinning frames clean. It seems to shed more. That is one of the problems of long draft. Some people have overhead blowers. I have had no experience with them. Generally speaking, though, it is a little harder to keep long-draft spinning clean.

Chairman: Mr. Gardner, let's hear from you.

R. F. Gardner, Overseer Spinning, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.: We have 9,000 spindles on long draft, and our experience is that it is a good deal harder to keep clean. We have overhead blowers, which keep the top part of the frame clean; but the steel rolls and leather rolls accumulate fly much faster than our short draft.

Chairman Bingham: Have you any long-draft spin-

ning, Mr. Burchfield?

O. A. Burchfield, Dept. Mgr., Spinning, Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville: Yes, we have about 6,000 spindles. We find that it is much harder to keep the long-draft spinning clean than the short draft. We have an underclearer there, and we find we have to clean those rather often in order to keep the work clean.

Top Rolls

Chairman: Is that all on the cleaning in long draft? If so, let's go on to Question No. 3: "How many leather-

covered top rolls are required for 1,000 spindles for 80 hours in order to keep the rolls in good condition?"

Mr. Gardner, what is your idea there?

Mr. Gardner: Mr. Hill is here, from our plant; and, while it is his first appearance at one of these meetings, he has made quite a study of this, and I should like you to call on him.

Chairman: We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Hill. E. W. Hill, Chief Inspector, Dixie Mercerizing Co.,

Chattanooga, Tenn.: I have reduced that to the year. One roll per spindle per year.

A Member: I have not made any extensive experimtn, but I believe it would run about 25 rolls per 80 hours per 1,000 spindles.

Mr. Goodwin: I had a man tell me a good many years ago that 5 per cent of your front top rolls would be a

good figure.

Chairman: That would be five rolls for every 100 spindles?

Mr. Goodwin: No. Five rolls for every 200. That is a little confusing there.

Chairman: What do you say about it, Mr. Elliott?

Mr. Elliott: 1 think our figures would compare with about what has been said.

Heavy or Light Travelers

Chairman Bingham: Let's take up Question No. 4: "Is it better to run a heavy traveler and increase the yardage on the bobbin or to run a light traveler?"

All of us have experimented with that, I am sure, putting on a traveler as heavy as would run and then going to a light one. What have been your results? Mr. Gardner, what has been your experience along that line?

Mr. Gardner: Well, the weight of the traveler, of course, depends upon the size of your ring and your spindle speed. We find that it makes a better looking piece of yarn not to have such a heavy traveler. If you are in for all the yardage you can get, you have to have a heavy traveler, of course. But I prefer a medium-weight traveler; I think it gives a better-looking piece of yarn.

Chairman: What do you say about it, Mr. Burch-

firs

of

field?

Mr. Burchfield: I believe we get the best results with a medium-weight traveler.

Synthetic Top Rolls

Chairman Bingham: Is there anything else on that? If not, we must hurry on; our time is getting short. The next (and last) question on spinning is: "What has been your experience with the synthetic top rolls on roving and spinning frames?"

Is there anybody present who is running experiments with these synthetic rolls?

Mr. Ashe: I have two or three sets of the synthetic rolls on the drawing frame. As far as my experience has gone, I think they are all right. They seem to me to be doing all right.

Chairman Bingham: Mr. Ashe, do you find those rolls draft any better than calfskin or sheepskin? Do they bite the cotton any better or draft any more smoothly or evenly? Or can you tell any difference there?

Mr. Ashe: I can not find any difference. I find on the combers they do quite as well as the varnished roll. You do not have to varnish the synthetic rolls. When you have a heavy humidity the varnish will have a tendency to soften and you will have a certain amount of licking up. I do not have quite as much licking up on the synthetic roll as I do on the varnished roll. That is

(Continued on Page 16)

Loom Is No Bellier Than Its Marness

No matter whether your looms are old or the most modern obtainable, their ultimate capacity will never be achieved if you equip them with inferior harness equipment.

It is at this vital stage of production that the quality and quantity of the weave is determined - and with it the amount of profit it will net you.

Do not try to save a few pennies per frame on the first cost, but look at the ultimate result in the amount of money you can make over a period of time with real honest equipment built for durability and only embodied in STEHEDCO Loom Harness.

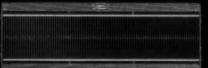
When in need of harness frames, it will pay you to remember that -

NONE SO DURABLE . SO THERE IS SO ECONOMICAL AS

EXPERIENCE-BUILT . TOP-NOTCH PRODUCTION

RAMIES

UNIVERSAL DOUBLE IRON END



UNIVERSAL IDEAL CONTINUOUS SLIDE

UNIVERSAL SINGLE IRON END

网络西				35	200	
	**********		MAM		*****	
		413111111 1 1111111111 1				
1						
			ШШ			MINNAM
"生产"等是		Section 1	THE REAL PROPERTY.	The same of		

COMBINATION END



LIGHT DUCK HARNESS

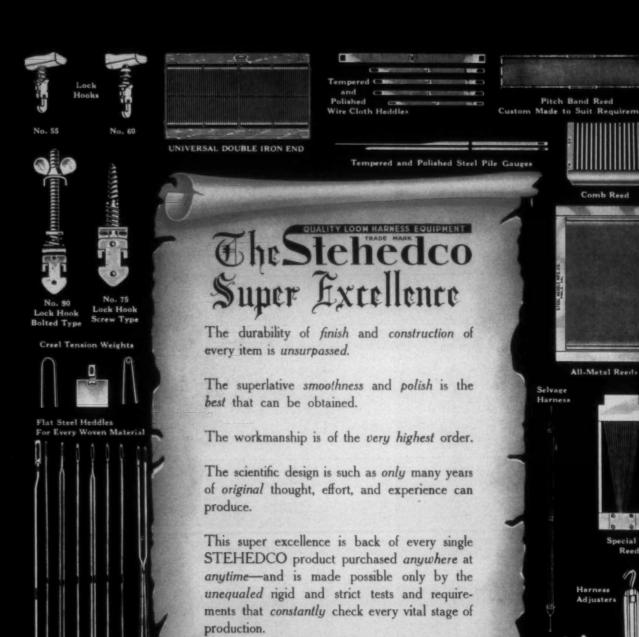


MASTER DUCK HARNESS



DOUBLE BAR PLUSH AND VELVET

ALSO-UNIVERSAL IDEAL DOUBLE BAR. DOUBLE STAGGERED BAR · ARTEX WORSTEX · AND UNITEX FRAMES



The preeminent position of STEHEDCO Equipment in the Textile field is a tradition and source of great pride with us, and we are exceedingly careful that it be maintained.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. STEINEDCO NEODLES - REEDS - FRANKS AND HARNESS - JACCESSORIES 2100 W. Allegheny Avenue PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES

of Every Type

GREENVILLE, S. C. ATLANTA, GA. GREENSBORO, N. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I. DALLAS, TEXAS

FOREIGN OFFICES

Huddersfield, England Mexico, D. F. Mexico Shanghai, China Calcutta, India Goteb SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, S. A. QUITO, ECUADOR, S. A. RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, S. A. SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA IG. SWEDEN

PLANTS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA, GA.
MONTREAL, QUE., CANADA

Piedmont Division S. T. A. Discusses Carding and Spinning

THE Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Fall Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce convention hall, Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, November 6, 1937, beginning at 9:30 a. m. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Marshall Dilling, of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., and an invocation was said by D. H. Whitener, Myrtle Mill, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia.

Chairman Dilling: We want to hear from the President of the Southern Textile Association at this time. I do not know what he is going to talk about, but, as I told him awhile ago, it is his privilege to talk about what he wants. I present Mr. F. M. Holt

wants. I present Mr. E. M. Holt.

E. M. Holt, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.: There is one thing about being president; you can talk about what you please, but there is one settled fact—you have to talk.

There are several things I might take up today, but I think the most appropriate thing is to tell you something about the organization of the Southern Textile Association. Some of you men have spent years in our organization, and you know what our aim is—to make our Southern cotton mill men the best operating executives in the industry. We have done a lot of good work toward that end. But there are many men here not previously associated with our organization, and we want them to know about it

The set-up in the old days I think was good for its day. At that time we had the Southern Textile Association. It was divided into the carding, spinning, weaving, master mechanics', and maybe other sections. If a man wanted to attend the Association he picked out the department in which he had most interest and he drove possibly two or three hundred miles to that meeting. It has been our aim recently, however, to break down the Association into divisions. This, the Piedmont Division, is a new division of the Southern Textile Association. It is bounded by, roughly, North to Salisbury, West to Asheville, South to a line about halfway between Charlotte and Spartanburg, and East to the coast, for the present. It is bounded on the north by the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division, and on the south by the Western South Carolina Division, which is also a new division of the Southern Textile Association and which held its first meeting this month. Incidentally, it probably had the largest attendance of any division meeting of the Association-over 325 people. These boundaries are very loosely drawn, and if you want to attend any meeting as a member of the Southern Textile Association you are a member of that division for that meeting, if you want to be. There is no division as to membership. The divisions are geographically arranged for the convenience of the members. At the Western South Carolina Division there were people from Georgia and people from western North Carolina. As we begin I should like for it to be understood that as members of the Southern Textile Association you are welcome at any meeting, and if you are an operating executive you are welcome at any meeting of the Southern Textile Association. If you see fit to belong to it, all right; but, if you do not, we still want to reach our aim by improving the ability of the operating executives in

the industry. Under the new set-up, by the time we shall have finished this meeting and possibly the master mechanics' meeting there will have been something between a thousand and twelve hundred people who have attended meetings of the Southern Textile Association this year.

As to this particular meeting, gentlemen, the meetings are planned to be and should be most informal. If you have anything on your mind, why the thing to do is to get up and spill it. You may not use any better English than I use, but that is all right. We don't want you to feel cramped; we want you to enter into the discussion, because it is only in that way we can get something out of the meetings and justify the time and expense that we have gone to to come here. The illustration has been made many times that when you have an idea and I have an idea we each have one; but if you give me your idea and I give you mine, we each have two. In that way the Southern textile operating executives, as Mr. Dave Clark said in the Tennessee divisional meeting the other day, have probably made this section of our country outstanding in the world for efficiently operated textile plants. We take a lot of credit for it as an organization, but the credit really goes to the men who have been willing to get up on their feet and ask questions and make comments.

There has been a day, before mine and probably before yours, when it was thought to be the proper thing to hide our information. It used to be that if an operative wanted to figure a draft he had to go to the waste basket and pick up the papers the overseer had used in figuring it. If you think that the only way to hold your job is to hold on to your information, forget it. The only way to get on is to share your knowledge. Over the door of the Stock Exchange, in New York City, is hung a motto, "Grow or go." We might well adopt that motto.

I am certainly glad to see so many people here, and I hope that this will be a good meeting, with a lively discussion. There will be another meeting of this division next spring. I am sorry that we were unable to get out the questions earlier in advance of this meeting, and I hope that next time you will have the questions in hand at least two or three weeks before we meet, so that you can be thinking about them and come to the meeting prepared to express your ideas.

I am glad to be here today, and I thank you.

Chairman Dilling: We have present with us this morning one of the past presidents of the Association, who is also a past secretary of the Association and a member of the executive committee, Mr. F. Gordon Cobb. We should like to have a few words now from Mr. Cobb.

F. Gordon Cobb, Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Thank you, Marshall.

I think most of you know me and know it has been my life's ambition to see Southern textile officials and foremen the most efficient in the world. I think you are making a wonderful start toward the fulfillment of that ambition. More and more, as I see the discussions you have and how open-minded you are, in comparison with what the average overseer and superintendent was even only fifteen years ago, it shows a spirit of co-operation

(Continued on Page 26)

Tennessee Division S. T. A. Meets in Knoxville

(Continued from Page 14)

just my opinion; I have not made any separate tests on that.

Chairman: On roving frames—and on spinning frames also—I have had this trouble. The steel roll would get pretty well worn and slick, and the top roll would also get slick and would not bite the cotton well, and there would be a little unevenness there because of that one thing. What I am trying to get at now is whether the synthetic roll holds a better grip on the cotton as it is passing through than the sheepskin or calfskin roll.

Mr. Ashe: My experience has just been with the

drawing frame. I can't tell you.

Mr. Burchfield: We have 200 rolls installed-synthetic rolls, and we are getting very good results now. We have had them for about five months. They look as if they might last forever; we can not tell that they are worn any. We are waiting for this winter to see if when the weather gets cold we shall have any trouble in starting on Monday mornings.

Chairman Bingham: Has anyone else anything to say

on this subject?

Mr. Goodwin: We have never tried out these rolls extensively. Tests are now coming through, but we have not put them on the job yet.

Weaving

Chairmans. Let's pass on to the weaving discussion. The first question reads: "What type of picker do you find to be most suitable for XK Model Draper looms running on fine yarns for a speed of from 180 to 190 picks per minute?"

Mr. Ashton, give us some data on that.

Albert Ashton, Overseer, Brookside Mills, Knoxville: Regarding the type of picker, from my experience in weaving we rather lean towards the leather picker. have experimented with various kinds, and I find that the leather picker gives the best results. Of course, I have not had a great deal of experience on it with these highspeed looms. For many, many years we thought that a speed of 150 on fine work was plenty, but nowadays they are talking about 190 and 220 and so forth. We have always leaned towards the leather picker, but of course it has to be of good quality. The life of the picker is governed a great deal not only by the speed of the loom but by the man that handles the loom-in other words, the loom fixer. They themselves can add a great deal to the life of the picker by controlling the power.

Chairman Bingham: What do you say about it, Mr.

Bolding?

Claude R. Bolding, Asst. Supt., Brookside Mills, Knoxville: I prefer the leather picker on any model of loom, at any speed.

Chairman: Is there anything further on that?

Question 2 reads: "What percentage of filling-conditioning penetrate do you find necessary to get the best results on 15s single, and how long should the yarn be conditioned before using?" Mr. Ashton, I'll call on you

Mr. Ashton: Of course, I have been out of weaving for some time. At the present time new conditioners are being used, with which I am not very familiar. But from my past experience over a good many years with steam conditioners (in other words, with the old steam box), we always figured on allowing it to stand. We figured the amount of conditioning, of course, by the count. If we called for 15s yarn, that would penetrate much more quick, of course, than the finer counts. We gave the

time required in the steamer or conditioner by experience, you might say; but we always allowed it to stand. When we brought it out of the conditioner we did not consider that the filling was fit to use until it had stood for a number of hours; and we found that the longer it stood, usually, the better it was when it came to weaving.

Mr. Goodwin: I made a test some time ago, after it ran through this conditioner, and I found about 16 hours' standing was the best conditioned yarn of the lot.

Mr. Royal: Does that stand in the conditioning room? Mr. Goodwin: No; on a truck in the weave room-

room that is well humidified.

Mr. Elliott: We let ours stand about three hours before using. We use about one-fourth to one-half dressing solution, but I believe that we get better conditioning from three-fourths to one per cent. We ran into some trouble with people that were using bale dry finish and had some streaking, when one per cent was used. We found when we did not go over one-half of one per cent we did not have that trouble.

Chairman Bingham: Our time is nearly up, and we must go on to the last question. That reads: "What is the best setting for single-beam and also double-beam pique, to hold down warp kinks? Is it better to run on

dobby or cams?"

Mr. Bolding, let's hear your ideas along that line.

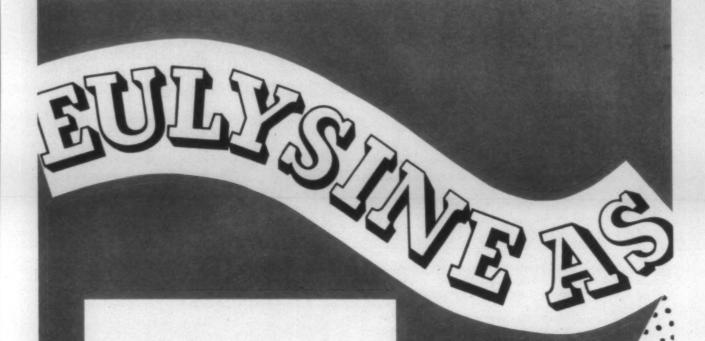
Mr. Bolding: I think Mr. Frohmander or Mr. Keough could give us some good information along that line. My first experience with pique was on the old model loom. I will say at the outset that in running pique it is very important to have good, smooth yarn. The nature of that weave will throw any irregular places in the yarn to the face of the cloth. You have a tight top shed instead of a tight bottom shed and throw the face of the cloth to the reverse. The position of the reed is important. If you are running on a dobby, you want to have a dobby with just as little lost motion, as we call it, as possible. That is important. But the power of the loom has something to do with that; the depth of your shed, of course, has something to do with the nature of the weave. The usual pique, I believe, is three up and one down on the face. On top beam pique I should think that ply yarn, soft twist, and just as little size as possible will give you the best results. As to keeping down kinks on the face of the cloth, there are a number of things that will throw that up and cause a semi-kink, or a little buck-up in the yarn will make it rather rough. By all means you want a tight warp, especially on the ground beam. If you have good, smooth yarn you can set your loom a number of

Mr. Ashton: Talking of pique, it is a pain in the neck. I don't know of any mill but has its troubles in running pique. As Brother Bolding said, the cleaner the yarn, the smoother the yarn, the freer from neps, the better pique you get. Therefore, I believe that the old card-room man has a big part in the weaving of pique. So far as setting the loom is concerned, we set them every way under the sun. The condition of the warp yarn controls the setting of the loom. In fact, it controls the setting of your loom in all weaving, for that matter. In trying to get a smooth appearance of the cloth we tried what we call the low setting. The timing of the harness has a little to do with that. Of course, we set a little early. The position of the whip rolls naturally has something to do with the easy take-up of the yarn. My experience has been that what we call a low setting is the

setting that gives the best results on piques.

Chairman Bingham: Has anybody else anything to say on that? If not, that is the end of the discussion,

(Continued on Page 35)



The valuable new auxiliary for naphthol dyeing.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO



GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

435 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Personal News

L. A. Partain has been transferred from the Nc. 4 Unit to superintendent of the mechanical department of Unit No. 2 of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.

W. H. Mathis, formerly overseer spinning and twisting is now overseer carding, spinning and spooling, Milstead Manufacturing Company, Milstead, Ga.

J. W. Norman has been promoted to overseer twisting, in addition to his regular duties as overseer beaming, quilling and weaving, Milstead Manufacturing Company, Milstead, Ga.

Ernest F. Culbreath, of Charlotte, Southern representative for American Paper Tube Company, Riggs & Lombard, and Bancroft Belting Company, was passing out cigars to his friends last week. Ernest is the proud father of a baby girl, who has been christened Mary Ann.

John I. Smith, secretary and assistant treasurer of Brandon Corporation, Greenville, S. C., has been named director of the textile division in the annual roll call of the Greenville Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Purchasing Agents Elect Officers

Charlotte, N. C.—J. J. Barnhardt, vice-president of the Cannon Mills Company of Kannapolis has been elected president of the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents' Association

The organization held its annual convention at the Charlotte Hotel at the end of last week. Mr. Barnhardt succeeds Hext M. Perry of Greenville, S. C. C. W. Coker of Hartsville, S. C., was elected vice-president and R. V. Spangler of Charlotte was re-elected secretary and treasurer. J. W. Knowlton, economist for the Duke Power Company, was elected economic advisor of the association.

Three addresses featured the meeting. Mr. Coker, who is vice-president of the Sonoco Products Company of Hartsville, spoke on the construction and use of charts in business. Mr. Knowlton's topic was "Coming Events," and Julian Miller, editor of the *Charlotte Observer*, spoke on the responsibility of the individual to business society.



FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

OUALITY

SERVICE

G. E. Sales Over 260 Million in Nine Months

Schenectady, N. V.—Sales billed by General Electric Company during the first nine months of 1937 amounted to \$260,773,533, compared with \$189,263,156 during the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of 38 per cent, President Gerard Swope announced.

Profit available for dividends for the first nine months this year amounted to \$39,663,931, compared with \$26,533,667 for the first nine months last year, an increase of 50 per cent. This nine months' profit is equivalent to \$1.38 a share of common stock, compared with 92 cents a share in the same period last year.

Dividends of 40 cents a share were paid for each of the first two quarters, and an additional 40 cents a share will be paid on October 25th for the third quarter, or a total of \$1.20 a share for the first nine months of this year, compared with 75 cents a share paid for the corresponding period last year.

Orders received during the nine months ended September 30th amounted to \$305,276,556, compared with \$211,891,038 for the corresponding period in 1936, an increase of 44 per cent.

On September 24, 1937, the number of stockholders was 197,104, compared with 188,985 in September last year, an increase of 4.3 per cent.

R. E. Henry Heads Weavers' Board

R. E. Henry, president of Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., was elected chairman of the board at the fifth annual meeting of the national Rayon Weavers' Association, held a short time ago.

Southern mill men who were elected to the board of directors included: C. E. Neisler, Jr., J. D. Pell, Angle Silk Mills; J. T. Wardlow, Drayton Mills; Lynn B. Williamson, E. M. Holt Plaid Mills; George M. Wright, Republic Cotton Mills; John Killars, Jr., Judson Mills.

OBITUARY

PAUL A. BOLT

Whitmire, S. C.—Paul A. Bolt, 59, well known citizen of Whitmire, died suddenly at his home recently. Mr. Bolt was stricken with a heart attack and lasted only a few minutes thereafter.

Mr. Bolt was the popular overseer of the carding department of the Whitmire Cotton Mills and had returned home for lunch when he was stricken. He was formerly connected with the Victor Mills in Greer and moved to the Whitmire Mill about seven years ago. Mr. Bolt was a member of the Whitmire Methodist Church and was active in the church and social affairs of the community.

JOHN PHILIP OTT

Charlotte, N. C.—John Philip Ott, 43, a textile engineer for the Martel Mills, died suddenly at his home here October 25th.

He had been connected with the Martel chain of mills for the past 20 years.

He was a native of Columbia, S. C., and was a graduate of the University of South Carolina.

He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Frances Wright, of Columbia, and Mrs. H. S. Boykin, of Sumter, S. C.



... IS A PROFITABLE PRODUCTION "TOOL"

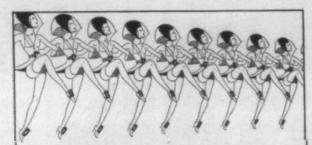
More than 1,000,000 workers in every branch of industry—and their employers—are profiting through the use of this modern light source. This new "24-hour skylight" produces a soft, non-fatiguing light that reveals detail . . . promotes better work . . . and reduces rejects.

The new Horizontal Cooper Hewitt gives 22% more light from the same wattage. It starts instantly. It hangs horizontally to give the

best, the most productive light distribution.

Light is a production "tool"; buy it as such. Have it engineered to fit your specific needs. Insist on mercury light. We will be glad to send a representative to survey your needs and recommend the most efficient installation for your particular requirement. General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 895 Adams Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP COMPANY



Co-ordination In Costume And Action Makes the Show!

A good chorus makes a good show, but what makes a good horus? Uniformity or coordination in both costume and action!

An array of your packages on the counter or shelves of your dealers should be like a good chorus—uniform in color or design, appealing to the eye and compelling to the purse.

"Co-ordinated Packaging" can actually increase your sales and actually decrease the cost of the packaging itself. Let us coordinate your box or carton, counter or window display, shipping container, etc., by giving them a distinctive style and

May our Art Department submit designs without obligation?

OLD DOMINION BOX CO., Inc.

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

N. C. Burlington, N. C. Martinsville, Va. Chestet. Salem, N. C.

Dominion Paper

Raw Hide Loom Pickers

Hand Looms—over 100 years ago

New Automatic High Speed Looms IS OUR RECORD

> use Holbrook Pickers for Quality and Service

Business Established 1822 Over 100 Years of Service

Holbrook Raw Hide Co.

1822



The House of Service

To North and South Established 1904

Seydel Chemical Co.

Jersey City, N. J.

Greenville, S. C. Harold P. Goller Edgewood, R. I.

Alexander W. Anderson

The North Carolina Sales Tax

(Continued From Page 9)

so Section 427 was enacted to protect local dealers in building materials from competition with building material dealers outside of the State.

In neither case can or does North Carolina impose a tax on the sale of the car or the building materials, but it accomplishes the same result indirectly by imposing a tax on the use of either the car or the building materials and allowing a credit of any sales tax that has already been paid. Those bought within the State, having paid the local tax, get the credit, and those bought outside of the State and not having paid the sales tax, get no such credit, and are subject to the use tax.

Now, if you have followed me carefully, it might occur to some of you gentlemen to inquire: "Why should this enactment of a compensating use tax on building materials affect us? If the new tax is a compensating tax to put local dealers on an even footing with foreign dealers, why should it be necessary to do any such evening up in a case where there was no tax on the local dealer, as in the case of building materials bought by a cotton mill prior to the 1937 act?"

There is much logic in this contention. If in 1936 a local hardware merchant could sell you nails without having to pay the sales tax, there was no necessity in 1937 for a compensating tax on nails purchased from a dealer outside of the State. And it may well be argued that the compensating use tax imposed by Section 427 of the 1937 Revenue Act was not intended to apply to any building materials purchased for a use or in a transaction which was not taxable under the previous law.

The explanation of the situation lies in the interpretation placed on the 1937 act by the State Revenue Department which has construed the exemptions granted by the 1937 act much more strictly than it had construed the corresponding exemptions of the earlier acts.

Let us now examine the law a little more carefully and see just what exemptions are given to manufacturers.

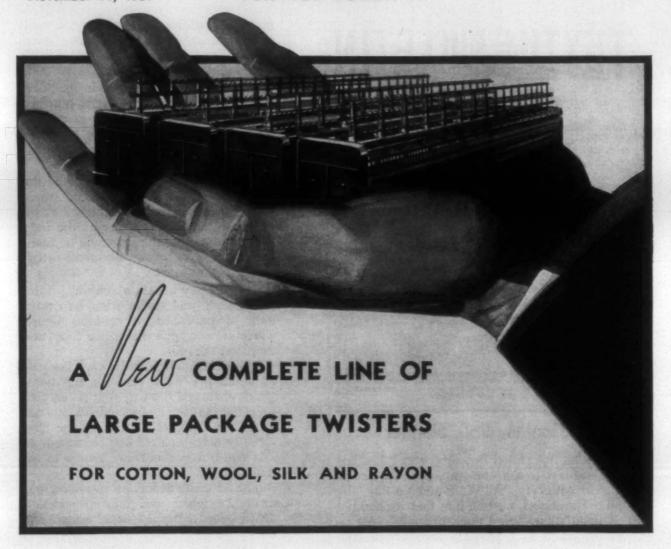
The 1937 act, like its predecessors, is, in form, an excise or privilege tax levied upon wholesale and retail merchants for the privilege of conducting business in the State of North Carolina. The wholesale tax has been increased to one-twentieth of 1 per cent; the rate on retail sales has been continued at 3 per cent, and the limitation of tax on single articles has been increased from \$10 to \$15. The wholesale tax may or may not be absorbed by the merchant. The statute makes it mandatory for the retail merchants to pass on the 3 per cent retail tax and collect it from the purchaser..

Now, if we cotton manufacturers claim exemption from any of these taxes, it must be under one of two sections of the act, to-wit, under the mill machinery provisions of Section 404 or the manufacturing and processing provisions of Section 406.

Under the provisions of Section 406, manufacturers are exempted from tax on the products which they manufacture or the materials which go into them. This exemption, however, is confined to sales made to other manufacturers or merchants for resale. Any sales made by a manufacturer, even of his own products, to users or consumers are subject to the retail sales tax.

The exemptions under Section 404 relate to purchases

(Continued on Page 24)



No matter what the fibre, the count or the construction of your ply yarns we now have a twister that will meet your requirements.

These machines are designed to make large packages and therefore offer the advantages that go with this type of machine; increased production and lower twisting cost due to fewer doffs and lower costs in subsequent operations because of the large package, less knots, and the possible elimination of rewinding. What is your twisting problem?

Let us make recommendations

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

BOSTON OFFICE											161	Dev	onshire	Street	
ATLANTA OFFICE			815	C	itiz	ens	&	So	uth	ern	Nat	ional	Bank I	Building	
CHARLOTTE OFFICE										-11	201-3	loh	neton	Building	

FEATURES .

- Increase in ring diameter up to 50 percent or more.
- 2. Old spindle speeds maintained or increased.
- 3. Traverse increased as much as 5 inches over old standards.
- Spindles designed for high speeds and heavy loads.
- 5. Pull of yarn from creel is free and unobstructed.
- 6. Gearing permits a wide range of twist.
- New design tension device allows proper tension on tape, so as to insure steady spindle speed without undue strain on the spindle bolster.
- 8. Frames are sturdily built and properly balanced throughout to minimize vibration.

TEXTILEBULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Eastern Office: 503 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

David Clark - - - President and Managing Editor
Junius M. Smith - Vice-President and Business Manager
B. Ellis Royal - - - - - - Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance -			-	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union				4.00
Single Copies				.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

A Contemptible Slander

When an Associated Press reporter called last Saturday, to ask our opinion of the article in Collier's Weekly, "All Work and No Pay," by Walter Davenport, we told him that we had not read it but that, based upon previous observations, no article by Walter Davenport could contain any very large element of truth nor could have been written for the purpose of making a truthful expose'.

Upon reading the article we found it just as

we had anticipated.

Collier's Weekly has always delighted in slandering the South, especially the textile industry, and Walter Davenport is a typical muck-raking writer who selects isolated cases and presents them as representative of the whole.

Walter Davenport, who is known as a writer of muck-raking stories, undoubtedly set out to help the C. I. O., and the wage and hour bill, by creating a false impression of conditions in the textile industry of the South, and he knew that the worse he painted the picture the more it would please the editors of *Collier's Weekly*.

The damage has been done and nothing which can be said in reply will carry very far, but we

give the following as the facts:

 Very few Southern textile plants now operate mill stores. Thirty years ago many mills did operate stores as a convenience to their employees, but as the mill communities have grown, the mills have welcomed the independent stores and in most cases sold or rented their store buildings to outsiders.

- (2) We know of no textile plant in the South which requires its employees to purchase anything from the company store, and almost without exception the independent stores are located within a convenient distance of the mill homes.
- (3) Prices charged by mill stores are in line with those of the independent stores. Some items will be found higher at the mill store and some higher at the independent store and the same will be found to be true in checking the prices of two independent stores.
- (4) One of the pay tickets which was printed in Collier's was stolen from its owner, and, as published, it contains figures which are not upon the carbon copy, now on file at the mill.

The ticket shows that the worker paid 85 cents per week rent for the house which sheltered his wife and seven children and that the rent included lights and water. All houses in that village have recently been repaired and repainted, inside and out, without any charge to the renter.

The 35 cents deduction was for group insurance which not only provided a death benefit, but 21 days' hospitalization at \$2.00 per day, a surgeon's fee of \$40 and an operation room fee of \$10. It also provided a maternity fee of \$12.50.

Where else, except at a Southern textile mill, could a man house a family of that size, including lights and water, for 85 cents per week or secure such hospitalization for 35 cents per week? Both charges were entirely optional but were assumed by the worker, and it was also optional whether or not he bought foodstuffs from the mill store.

The man in question owed the mill a very small amount and his pay slip of October 30, 1937, shows that, that week, he drew \$9.65 in cash.

The records of the mill store show that mill charge accounts for the past year have been only 11 per cent of the mill payroll.

(5) The other slip shows that the worker who has a wife and six children paid 15 cents for group insurance, 90 cents for his house, including lights and water, and

elected to pay \$1.50 per week for Christmas savings.

The writer of the muck-raking article, in an effort to create the impression of "no-pay," neglected to mention that the wife also had a pay slip from which nothing was deducted except \$1.50 for Christmas savings and that the balance was paid in cash. He also neglected to mention that the family owns an automobile and a Frigidaire, and that on December 15th they will receive in cash their Christmas savings amounting to \$150 and that weekly deductions for Christmas savings was entirely optional with them and of no possible advantage to the mill. On December 15th the employees, of that mill, will receive more than \$100,000 as their Christmas savings.

The records of the company store at that mill show that only 16 per cent of the payroll has been deducted for store purchases of employees. They also show that outsiders, including prominent citizens of the communities in which the mills are located, purchase \$225,000 annually from the mill stores, which is ample evidence that their prices are as low or lower than outside stores. With few exceptions every article in the store carries a price tag.

The man whom Walter Davenport presents, as in peonage, has an automobile and a Frigidaire and will have \$150 in cash for Christmas spending. Some peon, that.

(6) The accumulated accounts, to which Walter Davenport refers, are almost without exception, for food furnished during periods of idleness or sickness. From the beginning of textile mills in the South, it has been the custom for mills to make advances to employees when illness prevented their working or the mills were idle for lack of orders and those mills which have mill stores naturally give orders upon the store.

(7) Textile mill houses seldom yield more than 1 or 2 per cent upon the investment and most mills would welcome their purchase by mill employees or others. No mill forces its employees to live in the mill owned village, but outsiders will not rent houses at prices which approach the rents charged by the mills, and the mills are forced to build houses in order to accommodate their employees.

The article which Walter Davenport wrote

for *Collier's Weekly* was a deliberate effort to falsely convey the idea that a state of peonage exists in Southern mill villages. There seems to be evidence that the article was inspired if not actually prepared by Miss Hawes, the C. I. O. organizer at Greenville, S. C.

Every mill operative is free to live in a house outside the mill village and is equally free to buy his food and clothing from independent stores.

Every mill attempts to keep its employees out of debt, but during periods of sickness or periods of curtailment some employees run up rather large accounts which the mills seek to liquidate when full time is resumed.

The idea that a mill would deliberately get its employees into debt in order to make a profit on its store account, is absurd and is but the crack brained idea of a man who deliberately set out to slander the industry.

There is nothing to prevent a family from moving and thereby voiding the indebtedness to the mill or the mill store and that has been done in thousands of cases.

We have no doubt that the money lost by textile mills and textile mill stores, through credit extended, usually as an act of charity, would total several million dollars.

The C. I. O. is closely affiliated with Communism and many of its leaders and organizers have in the past been active in Communistic movements. If the Ku Klux was active, in any mill village, it was against the Communist and not for the purpose of helping the mills or preventing the unionization of the employees. There is not the slightest evidence that the management of any mill had anything to do with recent Ku Klux activities. At its worst the Ku Klux Klan is entitled to more respect than the C. I. O. racket.

The article in *Collier's Weekly* is a contemptible slander upon the textile industry of the South

Roger Babson Says

THE public is cautious to the point of cowardice, nervous to the point of instability and thoroughly "cured" of all kinds of speculative excesses. Depressions do not start from a situation like this. Therefore the outlook is reassuring. No class of speculators is on the rampage today.

Booms behind us, booms before us, but absolutely no booms around us.

THEREFORE my advice is to forget the newspaper headlines and settle down to business. BUY SECURITIES, COMMODITIES AND REAL ESTATE IN AMERICA BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. Nothing can prevent the entire world going into further inflation.

Drop Forgings Screw Machine Work Bolts Nuts Cap Screws Eye Bolts Studs

We specialize to the Textile Trade

Southern Representative
Mr. Henry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.



Established 1834



IF IT'S PAPER Send Us Your Order

FIRE BRICK

Cloth Winding Boards
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
Toilet Tissues
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

DILLARD PAPER CO

GREENSBORO, N.C. GREENVILLE, S.C.

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY
311 Someraet Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, MassSou. Agents

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES
P. O. Box 343
Greenville, S. C.

P. O. Box 720 Atlanta, Ga.

The North Carolina Sales Tax

(Continued from Page 20)

of mill machinery, machinery parts and accessories, etc., but do not grant a full exemption on these purchases as does Section 406 on our manufacturing operations. Section 404 simply classifies as wholesale purchases, our purchases of mill machinery, or mill machinery parts and accessories, etc., and makes them subject to the wholesale tax only, and this tax may be and customarily has been absorbed by the vendors.

Heretofore under the old statutes, nearly everything cotton mills bought was construed as coming under one or other of these classes of exemption, that is to say, our purchases were construed as exempt either because they were made for the purpose of manufacturing or processing our goods, or because they were wholesale purchases of mill machinery, machinery parts, or accessories—and heretofore the word "accessories" has covered nearly everything we use.

The trouble all arose out of the addition of the new building materials Section 427 to the law in 1937 which, as stated above, was only intended to levy a compensating tax on foreign purchases to offset the sales tax to which local building material dealers were already subject under the older law. But the language of the new section is pretty broad, and imposes a use tax not only on all building materials, with certain exceptions such as brick, sand, etc., which, after June 30, 1937, become a part of any building or structure in this State, but on all materials, supplies, fixtures and equipment which shall be annexed thereto.

Now there are a great many articles which under the 1935 act were classed as "accessories" exempt from the tax, which are now construed as materials, supplies, fixtures and equipment annexed to or becoming part of our buildings and, therefore, subject to the 3 per cent tax on building materials.

In fact, in the amendments promulgated by the commissioner under date of August 5, 1937, to his original Sales Tax Regulations of July 1, 1937, it is stated:

"The word 'accessories' is not a very definite term. Under a strict interpretation it may be given a limited scope, and under a liberal interpretation it may be given a broad scope. Under the acts of 1933 and 1935 the term has been given a rather liberal interpretation. The act of 1937, however, carries another provision which requires a more limited interpretation of this term. That is, the provision in Section 427 which subjects either to the sales tax or the use tax 'of three per cent of the purchase price of all tangible personal property purchased or used subsequent to June 30, 1937, which shall enter into or become a part of any building or any other kind of structure in this State, including all materials, supplies, fixtures and equipment of every kind and description which shall be annexed thereto or in any manner become a part thereof.' This provision necessarily limits the interpretation of the exemption provision in Section 404 and would confine the exemption to a strict interpretation of 'mill machinery or machinery parts and accessories.' "

We will have to assume, therefore, in the absence of any administrative change in the regulations or any reversal thereof by the courts that we are subject to the

(Continued on Page 31)

Perfect Wood Turning Gives Even Roving!

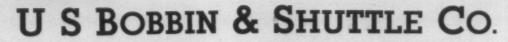


E VEN roving of cotton on cardroom bobbins is only possible when the wood has been carefully selected, conditioned and then turned to perfection. Eighty-one years of wood-working experience plus the most up-to-date equipment make it possible for the US organization to assure accurateness of all wood-turning operations.

To be sure of uniformity, US cardroom Bobbins are tested at the factory with a three way gauge and are guaranteed to be within the following limits of tolerance. Speeders, 6", 7", and 8" traverse, are guaranteed not to exceed .0116, and Intermediates and Slubbers, 9", 10", 11", and 12" traverse, are guaranteed not to exceed .0156 either side of the diameter specified. The same careful attention is given to the selection of stock, finish, and spindle, bolster, and gear fits that makes US products the choice of the majority of mills.

US Skewers are smoothly turned—do not collect the lint—specially constructed cone base centers bobbins and prevents wobbling.

Ask the nearest US sales representative to quote on your requirements. All US products are guaranteed to give satisfaction in operation.



MONTICELLO, GA.

Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Johnson City, Tenn.

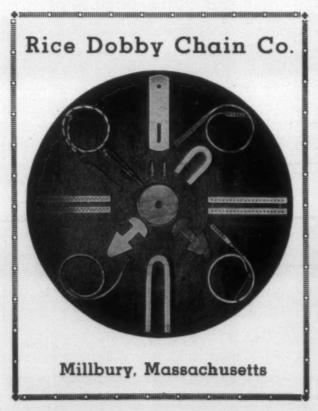
BETTER BOBBINS • SPOOLS • CONES • SHUTTLES

ELIMINATION BETTER OF DUST AND CLEANING EVEN NO NUMBERS STATIC LESS LESS SLUGS WASTE BETTER LESS FIRE SANITATION HAZARD LESS ENDS SAVINGS OF GOOD COTTON

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY
Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON
17 BATTERY PLACE - NEW YORK

BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS

FOR EMPLOYEES



Piedmont Division S. T. A. Discusses Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 15)

that I think has done more to raise the efficiency of the extile mills of the South than any other one thing that could have been done. I can well remember back when I was running a section in the weave room and the section man next to me was changing the style of goods. The section man was putting on a twill, and I wanted to learn now to set the cam. I went over to this man and asked him to show me how to set it. It did not take me long to see that I had better get out of the way quickly. He said: "You learn like I did." That was the spirit of many of the overseers and superintendents just a few years ago—to hide one's light under a bushel.

There is one suggestion I want to make in which I think both Mr. Clark and Mr. Dilling will bear me out. It was the original idea back of the old sectional meetngs, when the questionnaire plan was started back in 1916, that the discussions at these meetings should be directed toward establishing standards. If they took up the setting of the machines, for example, the setting of the card on American cotton, suppose they were discussing the setting of the feed plate to the licker-in. If the carders at their sectional meeting decided that any certain setting was best, whether nine or twelve or whatever it was, if it was decided at the sectional meeting that that particular setting gave the maximum breaking strength and the most even yarn-decided upon not from opinion but from actual tests that had been made, then they established that setting as a standard. That was to go on then to the next semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association, and if they agreed on that setting then that was to be put in the Book of Proceedings as a standard for the benefit of the young men entering the textile business, as well as those already in. In that way we hoped to build up an encyclopedia, so to speak, or a book of records of settings that would be standard for every machine in the mill. I hope it will still be possible to do that. You discuss these things at your meetings, but the thing to do is to find out what the majority think is the best setting that can be made.

I am a firm believer in an old axiom which says that the final stage of improvement is never reached in any business or with any machine or with any individual. So let's not get it into our heads, so to speak, that we have talked about all the things there are to talk about. Don't be like the fellow up at the Patent Office 50 or 60 years ago who said that everything had been patented and that he wanted to get another job. One of the section chairmen said to me last fall: "What are we going to talk about in my section? We have discussed everything." I said: "Boy, you have just skimmed the cream off the top. You have certainly a hundred or two mills represented in that meeting. I can make this radical statement-that I can name two or three little things that have never been discussed, and if the men from those two or three hundred mills will take home the suggestions that will be made about those things, and profit by them, they can save at least a hundred thousand dollars before the next meeting." He said: "You just write them down for me, and we will discuss them." And I still stick to that statement.

(Continued next week)

FASHION APPROVED FABRICS OF ENKA RAYON

have aided in fashion acceptance for the house dress industry



AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION . 271 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK . PROVIDENCE, R. I. . GREENSBORO, N. C.

ROUND BELTING by CHARLOTTE Higher Tensile

KROMOTAN ROUND, CHARLOTTE ROUND, PATENT SOLID ROUND, TWISTED ROUND

Made in a variety of sizes to fulfill every textile need. The scientific tanning of choice center hides is your assurance Charlotte Round Belting will deliver greater power efficiency and for a longer period.



Strength

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Charlotte Belt Dressing lengthens the USEFUL life of belts.

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

A CURE FOR SOFT FLOORS



Established 1918

Mt-CLEANSER

For better textile mill scrubbing! Less water : no rinse : faster : greater safety : harder floors : last longer : clean easier. Full information is yours for the asking.

THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.

Mill News Items

COLUMBUS, GA.—The Columbus Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended August 31, 1937, net profit of \$340,885 before income tax charges compared with \$57,663 before charges for the preceding year.

Lynchburg, Va.—Measuring 100x50 feet, a one-story addition has been completed at the Lynchburg Hosiery Mills, which provides expansion in the full-fashioned unit and dyeing division. This has been put into operation.

Toccoa, Ga.—Sale of the Capps Cotton Mill here has been confirmed and the new owners will incorporate the business and begin manufacture of goods soon. One hundred operatives will be employed. Work has begun on an addition to the plant and extensive repairs.

High Falls, N. C.—At a cost of approximately \$50,000, the High Falls Manufacturing Company now has under construction a modern school building for the children of the operatives, where they may secure the best schooling facilities.

CONCORD, N. C.—A charter has been issued to Hugh Grey Hosiery Company, of Concord, to make and sell hosiery and other knitted goods under \$250,000 authorized capital, with \$60,000 stock subscribed by A. R. Hoover, Jr., Hugh M. Grey and W. W. Flowe, all of Concord.

CHERRYVILLE, N. C.—The new social and educational building of the Carlton Mill was opened a few days ago, with a community fair. There were a number of exhibits of articles produced by employees of the mill, and a crowd of several hundred attended the opening.

ENKA, N. C.—A. J. L. Moritz, vice-president, announced that the American Enka Corporation would spend approximately \$500,000 within the next four months on improvements, additions and replacements at its plant here. The corporation has spent approximately \$1,000,000 during the past 18 months in his expansion program, Moritz said.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Work has been inaugurated here on the construction of an addition to the Harris-Covington Hosiery Mills. This addition will represent a cost of approximately \$4,000 and is being constructed to the plant for the manufacture of hosiery.

This company operates 325 circular knitting machines in the manufacture of rayon, acetate, mercerized and cotton half hose.

Macon, Ga.—Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, reports for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1937, net earnings of \$1,207,126 after depreciation and Federal and State income taxes. This compares with a net profit of \$1,054,543 for the preceding year.

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share, payable January 1st to stockholders of record December

Mill News Items

LANCASTER, S. C.—Capt. Elliott Springs, president of the Springs Cotton Mills, announces that a new addition to the weave room at Lancaster is to be started at once.

He said that this addition at Lancaster will be two stories, of steel and brick construction, approximately 300 by 150 feet, and will house additional 40-inch lcoms. The necessary preparatory machinery will be housed in a new top story to be built later on No. 4 Mill. When this addition is completed, the weave room at Lancaster will contain over 7,000 looms.

YORK, S. C.—York's new shirt factory, which will be known as the Colvin Manufacturing Company will begin work as soon as a big shipment of cloth arrives, it was announced. Twenty-five electrically operated sewing machines have been installed in the factory which is on the second floor of the Rose Hotel Building. It is planned later to add to this equipment. Orders are already coming in, it was said by S. Colvin, manager of the factory. Mr. Colvin, until recently of Raleigh, N. C., has had more than 40 years of experience in shirt manufacturing.

ROCKMART, GA.—Contract has been awarded and actual work will begin as soon as machinery can be located, upon construction of an additional 25,000 feet of floor space at the Aragon Mills plant, three miles no-th of Rockmart, it is announced by C. A. Townes, agent

The new building will be located on the south side of the present structure, and the contract has been let to C. M. Guest & Son, of Anderson, S. C.

The new building will make it possible for the addition of approximately 100 looms, with a slight increase in employment. Occupancy of the structure is expected about the middle of January.

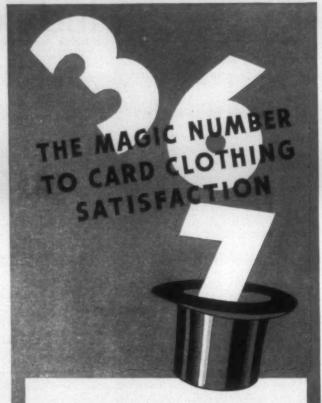
COLUMBUS, GA.—Meritas Mills, which have been closed for the past two years, have been purchased by the Bibb Manufacturing Company. The consideration is said to have been \$155,000.

The purchase was made from the Crescent Corporation, of Fall River, Mass., which bought the entire properties of the defunct mills several months ago for liquidation.

Most of the equipment has been sold by the concern, leaving only the buildings and real estate. This includes between 15 and 20 acres of land, lying between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets in the Muscogee County city, three cotton mills, four warehouses, two sidetracks and a powerhouse. All of the property was included in the Bibb purchase, Mr. Anderson said.

The Meritas Mills, which closed two years ago, operated about 60,000 spindles and employed about 1,200 persons in the three mills. It was considered one of the country's largest manufacturers of automobile upholstery, tops, rubber goods, oil cloths and various other products for a limited industrial field.

Mr. Anderson said plans for immediate operation of the newly purchased properties have been made. The Bibb Corporation now operates approximately 125,000 spindles in Columbus, with an employment roll of nearly 1,800.



3 refers to three manufacturing plants in Fall River, Worcester and Philadelphia. These plants, in widely separated localities, assure an uninterrupted supply of Ashworth products.

6 refers to six Ashworth repair shops in Fall River, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta and Dallas. Each plant has adequate machinery, personnel and experience to render efficient service in the reclothing of top flats and the rewiring of lickerins. Furthermore the convenient location of these shops makes for prompt deliveries.

7 refers to seven Ashworth distributing points at Fall River, Worcester, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta and Dallas. We carry adequate stocks of standard constructions in all these cities so that Ashworth Products are readily available to the whole textile industry.

Ashworth Products, made by pioneers in the card clothing industry, are also efficient in performance.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

Woolen Div.: AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Fall River, Worcester, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Atlanta, Greenville

Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Texas

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for all Types of Napping Machinery. . Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes . Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire . . Sole Distributors for Plat's Metallic Wire . . Lickerins Rewired and Top Flats Reclothed.

Ashworth PIONEERS IN CARD CLOTHING

CARL SHAMBURGER brings you the world's cholcest roses. Write for color-ed catalog. Carl Shamburger Nursery, Dept. B, Tyler, Texas.

Armstrong Declares 50c Interim Dividend

Lancaster, Pa.—Directors of the Armstrong Cork Corporation, at a meeting recently, declared an interim dividend of 50 cents per share, payable December 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 10th.

Czechoslovakia Consumes More Rayon Hosiery Yarn

Increasing exports of rayon hosiery from Czechoslovakia have resulted in a 25 per cent increase in domestic consumption of rayon in that country, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. Czechoslovakia imported 3,103 metric tons of rayon during the first six months, a period during which 2,038 metric tons of domestic rayon were sold.

Imports consisted largely of viscose rayon with cuprammonium and acetate yarns each amounting for roughly 5 per cent of the total. The continued high occupation of hosiery mills for the domestic market as well as for export kept the ratio of dull rayon to total imports at about 60 per cent, with crepe yarns accounting. for another 30 per cent and lustrous rayon for approximately 10 per cent. It is estimated that about two-thirds of all rayon imported by Czechoslovakia is supplied in skeins and onethird comes on cones.

Japan Staple Fiber Exports Off in August

Yokohama.—Exports of staple fiber from Japan during August totaled 382,100 kin, worth 314,449 yen, according to the Staple Fiber Traders' Society, Osaka. The quantity decreased 10,940 kin and the value fell 703,993 yen from July. Exports for the first eight months of the year totaled 1,061,500 kin worth 7,575,-

Exports of spun rayon yarn for August totaled 488,400 kin, worth 611,-254 yen. The quantity lost 12,600 kin and the value 157,223 yen from the month before. Exports for the first eight months totaled 386,960 kin, worth 4,801,250 yen.

Exports of staple fixer textiles for August totaled 1,178,602 square yards, worth 502,025 yen. The amount lost 445,589 square yards and the value 222,093 yen from the month before. Exports for the first eight months totaled 7,713,353 square yards, worth 3,292,930 yen.

	age	Pag	e
Abbott Machine Co. Acme Steel Co. Akron Belting Co. Allis-Chalmers Mig. Co. American Blower Corp. American Casablancas Corp. American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.			
Acme Steel Co.	-	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. Inc.	
Akron Belting Co.	-	Jackson Lumber Co. Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. Johnson, Chas. B.	
American Blower Coun	5	-K-	
American Casablancas Corp.	_	Keever Starch Co 3	2
American Casablancas Corp. American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. American Moistening Co. American Paper Tube Co. Armstrong Cork Products Co. Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. Ashworth Bros. -B-	-		
American Moistening Co.	-	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	-
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	31	_ M	
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Inc.	8	McLeod, Inc., Wm. Maguire, John P. & Co. 3 Merrow Machine Co., The	-
Ashworth Bros.	29	Maguire, John P. & Co 3	4
—B—	-		Ī
Bahnson Co. Baily, Joshua L. & Co. Baily, Joshua L. & Co. Barcoft Belting Co. Barcoft Colman Co. Bismark Hotel Bond Co., Chas. Borne, Scrymser Co. Brookmire, Inc. Brown, David Co. Brown, D. P. & Co. Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.		National Oil Products Co. National Ring Traveler Co. Neisler Mills Co., Inc. N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Noone, Wm. R. & Co. Norlander Machine Co. Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	36	National Ring Traveler Co 2	8
Barber-Colman Co.	-	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	_
Bismark Hotel	-	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	-
Bond Co., Chas.	33	Norlander Machine Co.	
Borne, Scrymser Co.	26	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp	
Brown David Co	-	-0-	
Brown, D. P. & Co.	Access	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc. 20 Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	0
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.	_	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co	-
Complete to the contract of th		_P_	
Campbell, John & Co. Carolina Refractories Co. Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. Charlotte Leather Belting Co. Chelsea Hotel Cluba Co., Inc.	_	Parks-Cramer Co. Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	-
Carolina Refractories Co.	24	Provident Life & April 1997	-
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	-	Front Cover	
Chelses Hotel	28		
Cheisea Hotel Clba Co., Inc., Clark Publishing Co., Clark Publishing Co., Crespi, Baker & Co., Crespi, Baker & Co., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Curran & Barry Cutler Co., Roger W., ————————————————————————————————————		Raymond Service, Chas. Rhoads, J. E. & Sons R. I. Tool Co. Rice Dobby Chain Co. Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	A
Clark Publishing Co.	-	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	_
Clinton Co.	18	R. I. Tool Co2	4
Crespi, Baker & Co.	37	Rice Dobby Chain Co 20	6
Turran & Rarry	9.0	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	-
Cutler Co., Roger W.	30	Saco-Lowell Shops Safety Belt-Lacer Co, Schachner Belting Co. Scydel Chemical Co. Seydel-Woolley & Co. Sherwin-Williams Co. Signode Steel Strapping Co. Sipp-Eastwood Corp. Socony Vacuum Oil Co. Inser Solivay Sales Corp. Sonoco Products Southern Ry. Souther Styde & Elver Co.	
Dary Ring Traveler Co	*	Saco-Lowell Shops	-
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	24	Schachner Relting Co.	-
Dary' Ring Traveler Co. Daughtry Sheet Metal Co. Deerlng, Milliken & Co., Inc. Denison Mfg. Co. DeWitt Hotels Dickson & Co. B. S.	-	Seydel Chemical Co.	ä
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	36	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	_
DeWitt Hotels	28	Sherwin-Williams Co 3	5
Dewlitt Hotels Dickson & Co., R. S. Dickson & Co., R. S. Dillard Paper Co. Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. Drake Corp. Draper Corporation Dronsfield Bros. Dunkel & Co., Paul R. Dunning & Boschert Press Co. DuPont de Nemours, B. I. & Co.	27	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	-
Dillard Paper Co.	24	Socony Vacuum Oil Co Inger	ï
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	-	Soluol Corp.	1
Draner Corporation	*****	Solvay Sales Corp.	-
Dronsfield Bros	-	Sonoco Products	-
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	_	Southern Ry. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	
Dunning & Boschert Press Co	37	Staley Sales Corp. Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Inserticular Ins	
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	-	Steel Heddle Mfg. CoInser	٤
Poten Poul P		Stein, Hall & Co. Sterling Ring Traveler Co. Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. Swan-Finch Oil Co.	£
Saton, Paul B. Emmons Loom Harness Co. Engineering Sales Co. Enka, American	34	Stevens I P & Co Inc.	0
Engineering Sales Co.	_	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. 30 Swan-Finch Oil Co.	3
Enka, American	27		
Foster Machine Co.		Terrell Machine Co	
Foster Machine Co.	-	Texas Co., The	2
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	-	Terrell Machine Co. Texas Co., The Textile Apron Co. Textile Shop, The	î
Franklin Process Co.	-	Textile Shop, The	
Tunkin Frocess Co.			
Jarland Mfg Co	00	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 2i U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co. Universal Winding Co.	ŝ
General Coal Co.	90	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co	-
General Dyestuff Corp.	17	Universal Winding Co.	-
ieneral Electric Co.	-	**	1
loodyear Tire & Pubber Co	19	Veedor-Root, Inc. Back Cover Victor Ring Traveler Co. Back Cover	
rasselli Chemical Co. The	-	Victor Ring Traveler Co	-
Freenville Belting Co.	34		į.
Foster Machine Co. Benjamin Franklin Hotel Franklin Machine Co. Franklin Process Co. Barland Mfg. Co. Beneral Coal Co. Beneral Dyestuff Corp. Beneral Electric Co. Beneral Electric Vapor Lamp Co. Beneral Electric Co. Beneral Co.	-	Vogel, Joseph A. Co43	ŝ
-H-		-W-	
lart Products Comachine Co.	21	WAK, Inc. Wallerstein Corp. Wellington, Sears Co. Whitin Machine Works Whitinsville Sninging Ping Co.	
lercules Powder Co	10	Wallerstein Corp.	
Hermas Machine Co.	13	Wellington, Sears Co. Whitin Machine Works	
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	20	Whitinsville Spinning Ping Co	
loughton, E. F. & Co.	-	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co 43 Williams, I. B. & Sons	-
loughton Wool Co.	-	Windle & Co., J .H 30	8
H & B American Machine Co. Hart Products Corp. Hercules Powder Co. Hermas Machine Co. Holbrook Rawhide Co. Holbrook Rounder Co. Houghton Wool Co. Howard Bres. Mfg. Co. Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	Breeze	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	
Dir. Of G. M. C.	-	Whitin Machine Works Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 43 Williams, I. B. & Sons Windle & Co., J. H. 30 Wolf, Jacques & Co. Wytheville Woolen Mills	-

TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR SALE

231 South Main St.,

- 0—Whitin 40" Cards, 12" Coilers.

 2—Saco-Pettee 40" Cards, 12" Coilers.

 8—H & B 40" Cards.

 12—Whitin Tape Drive Spinning Frames, 3½" and 4" Gauge.

 12—Whitin Tape Drive Spinning Frames, 3" ga., 256 spindles ea., Model B.

 13—Fales & Jenks Wet Tape Drive Ring Twisters, 7" Gauge, 5½" Ring, 132 spindles ea.

 13—Fales & Jenks Dry Tape Drive Ring Twisters, 5½" Gauge, 4½" Ring, 132 spindles ea.

 14—Vertical Set 7 Dry Cans, 144" x 23" Cans.

 Write for detailed inventory
- Write for detailed inventory

J. H. WINDLE & COMPANY

Textile Machinery and Equipment Office and Warehouse Providence, R. I.

Tel. Gaspee 6464

The North Carolina Sales Tax

(Continued from Page 24)

new 3 per cent use tax on, first, all building materials with the exceptions noted in the statute, such as rough and dressed lumber, brick, sand, crushed stone, etc., and, second, on all other supplies, fixtures and equipment except strict mill machinery, machinery parts and accessories.

The language of Section 427 is very important. For while the other sales taxes are all levied on the seller, Section 427 explicitly declares "the taxes levied in this section shall be levied against the purchaser of the articles named."

Furthermore, while the other sales taxes imposed on sellers are collectable at the time of the sale, purchasers are not subjected to the tax on building materials until they "shall enter into or become a part of any building or any other kind of structure in this State."

Under this language, if you should buy paint outside of the State, you are not liable for the 3 per cent tax on the purchase price of that paint at the time you buy it but only after you have brought it into the State and used it on your building here.

If you should decide not to use it on your building, but ship it into some other State, it never becomes subject either to the sales tax or the use tax. It is not subject to the sales tax because North Carolina cannot, under the Federal Constitution, tax its purchase, say, in Virginia; or its sale, say, into South Carolina; and it is not subject to the use tax because it has not entered into or become a part of your building in North Carolina as required by the statute.

Now, while liability for this compensating use tax on building materials imposed by Section 427 seems very clear, a much more difficult problem arose when it came to making provisions for collecting that tax.

In the case of automobiles, when a citizens of North Carolina brought his foreign bought automobile into the State for permanent use here, it was a very simple matter to provide that the State Revenue Department before granting the license on the automobile, should collect the 3 per cent use tax if the 3 per cent sales tax had not already been paid.

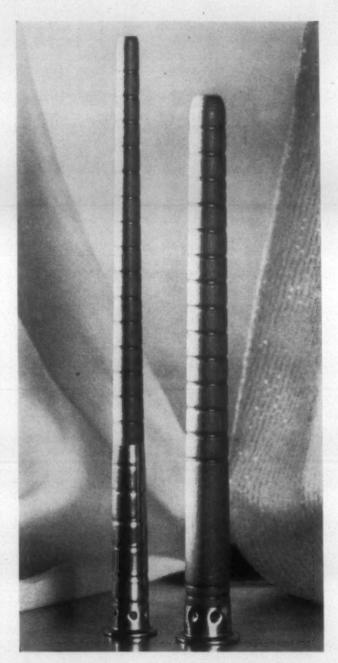
In the case of building materials, however, no such "collection at the source" was possible. Building materials do not have to be registered, and so, it became necessary to find some other way in which to collect the building material tax on foreign purchases.

In order to meet the situation, building material dealers outside of the State have been authorized to enter into a voluntary undertaking with the State Revenue Department to collect and pay the tax.

The statute itself indicates and authorizes this procedure, for the last part of Section 427 reads:

"The Commissioner may by rule and regulation provide that a similar receipt" that is, a receipt showing that the dealer will collect any pay the tax) "from a retailer who does not maintain a place of business in this State, shall also be sufficient to relieve the purchaser of further liability for the tax."

And the Commissioner, pursuant to this authority in his Regulations of July 1, 1937, has provided (page 23): "Building material dealers located outside the State of



A. P. T. QUILLS-BEST FOR FINE FABRICS

Their impregnated, hardened construction and smooth surface offer high resistance to roughening (from wear) and to warping (from exposure to conditioning). Important reductions in waste, loom stops and weaving defects and extra long service naturally result. . . . In some cases these quills also permit a larger shuttle supply. . . Samples and prices on request. . . . Also ask us about A. P. T. impregnated and hardened tapered tubes.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

ESTABLISHED 1898

THE FINEST TAPERED TUBES AND QUILLS Southern Agent: Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

North Carolina and making sales to contractors or individual purchasers within this State may qualify as a retail merchant doing business in this State and assume the responsibility for collecting and remitting to the Department of Revenue of this State the taxes levied therein."

Now this is all very fine except that there is no tax due on the sale of building materials outside of the State, but only on their use after they come into the State; and the collection of the tax from the dealer outside of the State at the time of their sale is premature. If those materials are brought into the State and never used here, they never become subject to the tax.

And so, with all due deference, I am firmly of the opinion that any North Carolina manufacturer who buys building materials from a dealer outside of the State, will be acting entirely within his rights if he refuses to pay a sales tax on such materials prior to the time that they are used in the State of North Carolina.

On the other hand, if the tax is not paid and collected at the time of the purchase, it will have to be paid by the North Carolina purchaser after it has entered into a building or other structure in the State, and here the difficult situation is that when we use building materials in our North Carolina structure, we very probably use not only the building materials bought outside of the State but also other building materials bought from local dealers in the 'State which have already paid the tax to the local dealer.

And so, in order to make a correct report of the use tax, it will be advisable to keep separate accounts and distinguish between building materials bought from dealers within the State on which the tax has already been paid and building materials bought outside of the State on which the tax may not have been paid.

The responsibility for filing reports under Section 427 is very clearly summed up on page 26 of the printed Rules and Regulations issued by the Commissioner of Revenue under date of July 1, 1937, as follows:

"Responsibility for filing reports and paying the tax to the Department of Revenue will only extend to purchasers of tangible personal property taxable under the section who make purchases from dealers dealing in such tangible personal property who are located outside the State and are not properly certified as co-operating with the Department of Revenue to the extent of assuming responsibility for collecting the tax and remitting same to the Department of Revenue.

"Individual property owners or others making purchases of tangible personal property taxable under Section 427 from anyone other than a retail merchant located in this State, or a retail merchant located outside of this State who is properly certified as co-operating with the Department of Revenue to the extent of assuming responsibility for collecting and remitting the tax due to the Department of Revenue, shall be expected and required to file reports with the Department of Revenue and pay the tax due on such tangible personal property, such reports to be filed immediately upon completion of the building or structure into which taxable materials, supplies, fixtures and equipment have been entered."

The foregoing applies only with respect to the use tax on building materials. In the case of purely sales taxes, that is to say, sales of merchandise other than building materials, the duty of filing reports and paying the tax rests upon the vendor, that is to say, upon the merchant who sells you the goods. And you are under no obligation to file a report with respect to such purchases unless you voluntarily assume that burden under the August 5th amendments to the commissioner's sales tax regulations.

These amendments accord to purchasers the privilege of applying to the commissioner for permission to buy all taxable supplies and materials without the tax added, and to assume the responsibility of reporting their purchases and paying the tax on all taxable materials directly to the department.

They read in part as follows:

"The general rule is that the tax on all taxable mer-

For Uniformity
Depend On-

VICTOR MILL STARCH

"The Weavers' Friend"

BOILS THIN . HAS MORE PENETRATION . CARRIES WEIGHT INTO THE FABRIC

Distributed by

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C. C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C. F. M. Wallace, Birmingham, Ala. L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

chandise sold to manufacturing or industrial plants should be paid by the seller. As a practical matter it is found that some manufacturing or industrial plants purchase large quantities of both taxable and non-taxable merchandise which is carried in storage in large quantities, and that in many cases it is unknown at the time of purchase whether a particular article will be used for a purpose that is taxable or non-taxable. Another type of industries carry large stocks of materials in storage in this State, from which withdrawals are made in substantial quantities for use in another State. It cannot be known at time of purchase just what part of such materials will be used in this State. The department will consider application from such manufacturing or industrial plants for permission to buy supplies and materials without the tax added and to assume the responsibility of the direct payment of the tax upon all taxable materials and supplies purchased and used by

There are both advantages and disadvantages in exercising the privilege accorded by this regulation.

One advantage is with respect to purchases of articles other than building materials which might be subject to the retail sales tax or exempt from it according to the purpose for which it was bought and used.

For instance, if a mill buys starch to use as part of its sizing compound and go into the goods it manufactures, such starch is exempt from the sales tax. The same starch if bought for use in one's domestic laundry tubs is subject to the 3 per cent retail sales tax.

It is manifestly impossible for the vendor to know for what purpose the articles he sells is going to be used. He cannot tell whether the starch will be used in sizing compound or in the wash tub, or for resale.

In the same manner, in the case of building materials bought from a dealer outside of the State, the vendor cannot know whether you are going to use them in North Carolina or ship them to South Carolina.

By accepting the privilege accorded by the last mentioned regulation, all these problems are definitely solved, for in such event the purchaser pays no tax to the dealer at the time of the purchase but pays all taxes directly to the State Revenue Department, according to the use made of the articles purchased, and in the case of building materials bought outside of the State after they have been used.

Among the disadvantages which may result from the purchasers accepting this privilege and agreeing to pay all the sales taxes are, first, the complicated records it would be necessary to keep with respect to everything bought both within and without the State, and with respect to the purpose and the use made of the articles purchased.

Another disadvantage is the possibility that by adopting this method, we may indirectly be saddled with double taxes. For many of our vendors may feel some hesitancy about leaving off the tax just because we claim that we are going to pay it directly; or, they may be unwilling to muddle up their books by having to keep not two sets of figures (taxable sales and non-taxable sales) but three sets of figures (1, taxable sales for which the vendor must pay; 2, taxable sales for which the purchaser says he will pay; and, 3, non-taxable sales). Or, again, they might be inclined to take the position that rather than



We Manufacture Leather Belting



Hospitalization Plan For Mills Completed

Drives, are all made from Center Stock - nght in our factory in Greenville.

Danville, Va.—Employees of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills have, through a committee of their own selection, completed a plan for group hospitalization that will include all employees who sign application cards and which will also include dependents of the employee's family who are not gainfully employed. A study of several industrial plants was made before embarking on the new project.

The canvass for members will be started at an early date and continue for a week or more with a belief that more than 7,000 will come in under the plan since more than that number voted for such a plan a year ago.

Cotton Growers

Will Get Billion

Washington.—Cotton-growers will receive a gross income of about \$1,-000,000,000 from this year's crop despite low prices, government economists predict.

They said a decline in prices from nearly 15 cents a pound early this year to about 8 cents recently would be offset somewhat by the 42 per cent increase in the 1937 production over 1936.

Income from the 1937 crop "is expected to equal or exceed" the 1936 figure, which the economists estimated at \$987,100,000.

The estimates, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, included money received from actual sales of cotton and cotton seed, from the loan and subsidy program on this year's crop, and from payments under the 1937 soil conservation pro-

Classified Department

SPINNERS

Spinning and twister bands. Send samples of your bands for best prices on bands made from best cotton obtainable. Every band guaranteed for uniformity and quality. Address Box 574, Sanford, N. C.

ROSE BUSHES—World's best. Hints on care and culture; free illustrated cata-log. McClung Bros. Rose Nursery, Tyler, Texas.

PANSY PLANTS, Swiss Giants, \$1 per 100, \$7.75 per 1,000. Steele's Jumbo, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. Dutch Iris, blue and yellow, \$3 per 100, postpaid. Evergreen Nursery, Rembert, S. C.

PAUL B. EATON PATENT ATTORNEY
1408 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.
514 Munsey Bldg.
Washington, D. C. Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office ORNAMENTALS—Pink Dogwood, Purple Magnolias, Grafted Holly, Finest Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Bulbs, Pe-rennials, and Fruit Trees. Attractive prices. Write for list. Ellis Nurseries, Dept. T, Griffin, Ga.

FOR SALE—Steele's Jumbo Pansies; finest on earth; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000, delivered. Get our Bulb List. Jordan's Pansy Garden, Alken, S. C.

WIRE OR WRITE US for competent Southern and Northern Textile Mill Men. Over 40 years in business. Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc., 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

PANSIES—Special November offer: One hundred ready-to-bloom French mixed Giant Pansy Plants, \$1.00 postpaid. Crowell's Plant Farm, Concord, N. C.

POSITION WANTED by I. C. S. student. Six years' experience as second hand Winding Department. Experienced on Rayon, Crepe, Spun Rayon, Novelty Cotton Yarns. Employed at present. References. Address "Winder Man," care Textile Bulletin.

john P. Maguire & Company Factors— 370 FOURTH AVE. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Check credits, absorb credit losses, cash sales

The bureau estimated gross income to producers from recent cotton crops as follows: 1932, \$464,300,000; 1933, \$896,100,000; 1934, \$822,200,000; 1935, \$858,000,000.

The bureau, in summarizing the "cotton outlook for 1938," forecast

A probably sharp reduction in production in this country.

A decline in the amount of cotton consumed in this country compared with the record domestic mill consumption for the twelve months ended with July.

A possible increase in foreign consumption of American cotton, which has been decreasing in recent years.

A record-breaking world supply of 50,800,000 bales for this (1937-1938) season.

U. S. Cotton Exports In Slight Increase

Washington, D. C.-American cotton exports this season were slightly larger than those in the same period in 1936, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

It listed exports of 1,527,000 bales of lint cotton for the August 1-October 29 period this year, compared with 1,519,000 bales last year. Exports of linters totaled 63,000 bales this season and 58,000 bales in 1936.

Continental Europe took 994,000 bales this season, compared with 730,000 in 1936, and the United Knigdom 449,000 bales, as against 345,000 bales. These increases were offset in part by a decline in exports to Japan, 77,000 bales this season, compared with 427,000 bales in 1936.

Other countries took 70,000 bales this season and 75,000 last.

Work Progresses On New Rayon Chemical Plant

Amphill, Va.-Work is well under way here on a chemical plant for the Old Hickory Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which is being erected close to the rayon and Cellophane plants of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. This new plant is expected to be completed by the last of this year.

antagonize a customer, they will accept his statement that he is going to pay the tax and so, omit charging it on the invoice, but the next time the customer asks for a quotation, the vendor will be very careful to name a price which will protect him in case for one reason or another the sale should be included when he is called upon to account for his sales taxes. And thus the purchaser might eventually be paying the tax twice, once to the vendor in the shape of an increased price, and a second time directly to the department under his voluntary assumption of the duty of doing the reporting and the paying.

It seems to me a much simpler operation for purchasers to keep track of such building materials as they purchase outside of the State from uncertified vendors, and simply report those purchases as required by the original regulations of July 1st, after completion of the building or structure into which those materials have been entered.

In short, when it comes to filling out and filing tax returns, personally I want to do just about as little as the law compels.

Tennessee Division S. T. A. Meets in Knoxville

(Continued from Page 16)

unless someone wants to bring up a question that is not on the list.

If there is no further discussion, the election of officers for the Tennessee Division is now in order. We have to elect a chairman and five members of the executive committee. If we get busy and elect a good bunch of officers now, it will do a lot to build up this Division and will be of benefit to every man in Tennessee.

On motion from the floor, duly seconded and adopted, the selection of officers was left to a nominating committee. The following nominating committee was appointed: E. W. Hill, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga; James J. Ashe, Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville: Guy R. Goodwin, Brookside Mills, Knoxville; George W. Williams, Cherokee Spinning Co., Knoxville.

(Whereupon the meeting adjourned, at 12 o'clock noon.)

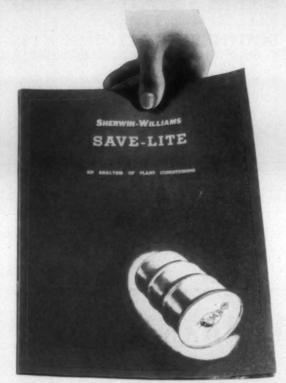
Warwick Chemical Establishes Southern Plant

Ernest Nathan, president of the Warwick Chemical Company of West Warwick, R. I., and 580 Fifth Ave., New York, announces the purchase of a manufacturing property in Rock Hill, S. C., from the Highland Park Manufacturing Company. Warwick will remodel and equip the plant with modern machinery for the manufacture of textile chemicals, in order to be in a position to give better service to their Southern customers.

The new plant will be known as Carolina Division of Warwick Chemical Company and will be in charge of M. M. McCann, who already for two years has been one of Warwick's Southern representatives, following his long connection with Burlington Mills.

W. E. H. Searcy, III, of Griffin, Ga., will continue to represent Warwick's interest in the Georgia-Alabama territory.

THIS REPORT



TELLS HOW TO PAINT YOUR PLANT

Contains graphic painting maintenance guide; check points on painting; case histories; standards of illumination; outstanding applications; directions for painting and many other pertinent painting sections. 36 pages, profusely illustrated. Write for your free copy to The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and all principal cities.

FREE! SEND FOR IT



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

SAVE-LITE

THE PLANT CONDITIONING PAIN

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

330 West Adams Street, Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway New York, N. Y.

Domestic Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St. New York



Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Demand for cotton gray goods was listless last week and prices softened.

Aside from scattered sales to bag manufacturers, print cloths and sheetings moved in light volume and prices began to ease late in the week when spot cotton touched the lowest levels since April, 1933.

Combed goods mills were reported operating at less than 50 per cent of capacity. Operations are being slowly reduced in mills making coarse yarn goods and colored cottons for the work clothing trade.

Percales sold in limited volume at profitless levels. Further reductions running from 3½ to 6 per cent, were made on wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases. Business in towels was fair at the lower levels established last week. Sales in some lines of finished goods, chiefly combed fabrics, was estimated at 40 per cent of normal for this time of year.

There are some merchants who look for a pick-up in demand and base their predictions on the fact that textiles were the first to slide downhill and ought to be the first to recover. Long-time students of textile trends maintain that just as many cotton goods will be sold next year as there were this year, but that profits are likely to be a good deal smaller. Textile volume, they point out, is affected only by major recessions and that the period of dull business through which the country is now passing is not likely to last very long.

Rayons are moving into a somewhat better position, thanks to the drastic curtailment by weavers. Stocks in mill hands are much lighter than they were and converters are moving out goods at a fair rate. Dress goods manufacturers are showing more interest, but are buying sparingly. The lining division, however, does not show any indication of a real pick-up.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	37/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	47/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	65/8
Tickings, 8-ounce	14
Denims	12
Brown sheetings, standard	97/8
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	53/4
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	63/4
Staple ginghams	101/2

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—It is reported that many yarn mills are either on short time and two shifts, or have cut out one shift entirely, in an effort to prevent undue accumulation of stocks. With prices at present levels, mills are not overly anxious to do business in any volume in yarns, and it is felt that this curtailment will be beneficial to the industry.

Generally speaking, the yarn markets for the past week have been extremely dull. Interest is confined to small orders from stock. Prices have not changed, even though cotton hit a new low, and it is not anticipated that there will be any considerable reduction in present prices, no matter what occurs in the raw cotton situation.

Leading jobbers in the East, handling thousands of accounts among the smalelr retailers, are urging their clients not to try to do business with depleted stocks. They discount the large cotton crop with the contention that inventories will be lower, prices easier, and with general conditions good sales should be high.

The National Dry Goods Association reports that they expect the largest volume of holiday retail trade since 1929, and it is hoped that present inventories will decrease to the point where buying will be stimulated at an early date. The Association does not expect stocks to be consumed to the point where they will be less than in 1936, but if retail sales are as high as are expected inventories will be considerably depleted.

Mercerized yarn prices have been reduced 2c per pound. This is the third cut made in these yarns within the last month and brings mercerized prices 16c under the 1937 peak touched last March when 60s two-ply were held at 79c, compared with 63c in the new list. Lower prices for combed gray yarns are the reason for the reduction.

	gle Skeins	Two-Ply Plush Grade	330
88		128	21
0s		168	
28	191/2	20s	224
48		30s	271/
08	21		
68	24	Durch Marris D. Acres D.	
0s	26	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-	Ply
68		88	90
08			20 1
		10s 12s	207
Southern Sing	ale Warne	148	213
Southern Sin	lie starbs	168	22
	4011	20s	
08			667
28			
48		Carpet Yarns	
68			
	211/2	Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and	
68		4-ply	18
08		Colored strips, 8s, 3 and	
0s	0172	4-ply	19
		White carpets, 8s, 3 and	
Southern Two		4-ply	19
0-	00	Part Waste Insulated Y	arns
8s		rait waste madiated i	
		8s. 1-ply	151
		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	161
	0.1	12s, 2-ply	17
48		20s, 2-ply	191
08		16s, 2-ply	
68		30s, 2-ply	
08			
		Southern Frame Cone	
Southern Two	-Ply Skeins		
88	20	88	19
08		128	40.0
28		148	
48		168	
68		208	
08		228	
148	A4	248	00.
68		208	241
		288	251
308			

CRESPI, BAKER & CO.



Cotton Merchants

L. D. PHONE 997 Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern and Western Growth Cotton

BALING PRESS



Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Cen-ter of Screw. Push Button Control—Reversing

Switch with limit stops up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc 328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y 328 West Water St.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE STOCKS Bought-Sold-Quoted

Since the beginning of our organization in 1919, we have traded actively in Southern Cotton Mill stocks

List your stocks for sale with us

R. S. DICKSON & CO.

Charlotte

New York Chicago Richmond Raleigh Columbia

Equipment For Sale

Chances are you'll find a buyer through a

Textile Bulletin

WANT AD



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

PORTERDALE, GA.

Vice-Chairman of Bibb Mills Keeps a Promise Made Years Ago

Recently there was a bit of history in *Bibb Recorder*, something like this. "Red" Deering, for many years an employee of Porterdale Mills, reported that when he (Red) was a small boy, Mr. James A. Porter had declared him to be the ugliest boy he had ever seen, and promised that if "Red" stayed in Porterdale till he was 21 years of age he would receive a hat from Mr. Porter. But when the story was published a couple of weeks ago, "Red" had "never received the hat," he declared.

However, Mr. James Porter religiously reads the *Bibb Recorder* (as does everyone who is so fortunate as to receive it) and he immediately got busy as the following copy of his letter (in October 15th issue of the *Recorder*) will testify:

October 12, 1937.

Mr. "Red" Deering, Porterdale, Ga.

Dear "Red:"

I noticed a clipping in the *Bibb Recorder* of October 8th about my calling you the damnedest ugliest boy in Porterdale.

I don't remember this, it's been a long time ago, but I do remember that you are as ugly as hell. I am instructing Mr. Jack Porter to buy the hat for you right away.

Yours very truly,

JAMES H. PORTER.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Consolidated Textile Corp., Inc.

I don't think I've ever been to Lynchburg that it didn't pour rain. This time a stretch of road was being rebuilt between Danville and Lynchburg, and it was bad enough when dry. I drove 40 miles out of the way on my return home in order to miss this stretch after the rain.

Spent the night in the hospitable home of Division Manager and Mrs. Culver Batson, and we drove through the rain to get a night-view of the beautiful city, with the lights and artistic signs on Main street, looking like Christmas decorations. There are four fine children in the Batson family; Ann is away in college; "Bud" (Cul-

ver, Jr.), Patricia and Kelley are in school in Lynchburg.

Cobble stone streets, which for years and years made Lynchburg "different," have been for the most part replaced by modern paving. But how one can drive safely over these steep hills on smooth paving is a mystery, seemingly solved by the residents, who dash along at a lively rate, unafraid.

The first time I visited this mill among the hills was in 1914, I think. At that time I was told that "dish water thrown out would invariably go down the chimney of some neighbor on a lower street and put the fire out, often breaking community peace!" Since that time, dish water and other refuse can be disposed of in modern ways, for there is nothing crude about this mill village. The mill, too, is nice as can be and I've never seen better running work.

Everybody has heard of it, but this scribe SAW how "labor was being dignified" by a couple of weavers—Mesdames Lillie Driscoll and Lois Hines. These two young women love their work and show it in every graceful move they make. Smiling, bright-eyed, happy as larks, they tend to their looms and have a lot of fun while doing so. No thought of "drudgery" here—but a joyous thankfulness for the privilege of working. People like these never grow old and wrinkled but stay young in spite of Old Father Time.

These are just a sample of many operatives found in this mill, where all seem like one big family. After two years idleness, when this mill started up last January, those who had gone away to other jobs came flocking back like Homing pigeons, and Mr. Batson has a right to feel proud of these loyal operatives.

I had hoped to get some pictures here, and did try, in the rain; but they were no good, much to my sorrow. Some of these days I hope to visit this mill when the weather man is interested elsewhere.

Community Activities

The Boy Scouts, sixteen or more in number, are striving to have a model troop. They are working in various ways to pay for their own uniforms. Just here let me say that Kelley Batson bids fair to be a real financier. That boy can make money, and better still, he can save it

Recently he had a fine Leghorn rooster and his mother offered him \$1.50 for it. Kelley didn't want to take his mother's money, so a compromise was made by which he received 50 cents in money, and all the turnip

greens that the family didn't use out of a small patch. So far, Kelley has sold around \$2.00 worth of greens and expects to sell more! Can you beat that for a trade? Just watch Keley's smoke when he gets to be a man!

The Day Nursery, with Mrs. Hunter in charge, cares for 50 or more little ones—and they are really cared for.

Churches and Sunday schools have fine Bible classes for men and women.

I had the pleasure of meeting General Manager I. L. Langley and several of the office force—all delightful people.

The Department Heads and Other Key Men

A. L. Fisher is overseer carding; T. G. Webber is day and J. C. Fisher, night assistant.

H. H. Tolbert is overseer spinning; R. H. Rheuland and S. F. Harris, day assistants; Robert Hrady and Woodrow Harris, night assistants.

Russell, slasher foreman, assisted by Charlie Roberts. Seymour Bradley and H. E. Smith, overseers weaving; Roy Huffman and W. D. Burnett, day assistants; Jesse Hill and R. T. Sandifer, night assistants.

S. D. Hammer, overseer the cloth room, and has been as long as I've known this place; Robert Brooks is his assistant.

W. H. Leathers is master mechanic; W. C. Garner is day assistant superintendent and S. H. Holder is night assistant superintendent; Frank Hill, cost accountant; Coy Miller, payroll man; Carl Driscoll, supply clerk.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

Cotton Mills, Silk Mills, Hosiery Mills, Furniture Factories and Other Industries Make This a Live Business Town.

High Point is one of the busiest towns in the State, giving employment to hundreds of people at good wages. Fine hotels, theaters, churches, schools and modern grocery and department stores; a roadside market second to none and many other attractions and conveniences make High Point a very desirable place in which to live.

An underpass is being built at the railroad crossing in the center of the city, near Elmwood Hotel, and work is going on night and day. Two negroes lost their lives here in a cave-in, and the rest of the colored people are a bit superstitious about working on the project. However, the work is going along rapidly, and will be a great improvement for the city.

New buildings have gone up in large numbers and are still going up in every direction. In fact, no town in the State is growing faster.

Pickett Cotton Mills

Pickett Cotton Mill is one of the leading textile plants—nice, well kept mill, and has a pretty village. The officials, office force and mill department heads are as fine a group of people as one can find anywhere—friendly, courteous and deeply interested in the personal welfare of the operatives.

Since W. A. Hunt became superintendent nearly two years ago, he and his charming wife have organized several clubs that have been well received and patronized, putting pep and social life into the community and drawing people together in stronger bonds of friendship. No

one can possibly measure the value of such organizations in the building and strengthening of character-forming habits.

The Sunshine Club

Knowing the situation thoroughly, Mrs. W. A. Hunt—a Sunshiner always—organized a Sunshine Club here among the mothers and others, and they are doing a marvelous work in the village, among the sick and needy. They make quilts, serve trays, buy flowers for funerals, etc.

Around 50 of these club members went to Raleigh recently, and visited the Home Economics Department at State College, where they learned new ways of doing many things. These ladies paid their own way, and had a glorious good time as well as a profitable one. Miss Edna Steelman is president and Mrs. Joe Harrelson, secretary and treasurer.

Boy Scouts and Girl Reserves

The younger people are active in their clubs, too. The Boy Scouts meet every Thursday night in the Community House, which is the center of all community activities. B. W. Jenkins, Jr., is Scoutmaster, assisted by Charlie Knight.

The Girl Reserves have a fine club with Miss Eleanor Blair, leader. They recently gave a supper to their mothers, which was greatly enjoyed. There has never before been any work of this kind in this community, and the Y. W. C. A. in the city proper is deeply interested and lends a helping hand any time they are needed.

The Quality Club

This club is composed of the key men of the mill, from section men on up. The name "Quality" no doubt means that all are interested in making high quality yarns, and they meet to discuss their various problems. This bunch of live wires have a banquet once a month in the Community House.

Earl Kimble is president of this club; Bill Campbell, vice-president; Elzie Rose, secretary; and J. E. Kimes, treasurer. Superintendent and Mrs. Hunt do not hold offices in these clubs, but lend a helping hand to all.

Each club and each village Sunday school turns in a weekly report to the mill officials of activities and financial standing. In fact, this scribe thinks that Superintendent Hunt is putting into practice the good training he acquired while with Bibb Mills, Macon, Ga. That organization has sent many a missionary out to "do good."

The Community House

Few community houses are prized or used more than this. It was formerly a residence and remodeled for its present use. It is well furnished. Mr. Sears, vice-president of the mill, donated the nice range and the Sunshine Club donated the linen, silver, china and cooking utensils. Mr. R. H. Walker, president and treasurer, can be depended on for anything, and no one enjoys the community house more than he does.

Others in the Office

Vice-President G. J. Johnson is also secretary and treasurer of High Point Spinning Co.—but more of that later; Miss Fern Ferree, a charming young lady, is secre-

(Continued on Page 42)

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. Germán, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou Branches, 914 Johnston Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston. Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bidg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bidg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bidg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bidg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bidg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bidrs. Exhibit Bidg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bidg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablancas and J. Casablancas, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charoltte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division). Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 304, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreth, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRYMSER CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenliworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson. 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa, Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bidg., Spartanburg, S. C., J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bidg., Atlanta, Ga., C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-58. N. C. Bank Bidg., Greensboro, N. C., W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bidg., Birmingham, Ala., L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CRESPI, BAKER & CO., 411½ S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Agents: B. L. Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; The Georgia Roller Covering Co., Griffin, Ga.; Textile Roll Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roller Cov. Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep. John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DENISON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.

DRAKE CORP., Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atalnta, Ga., W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr

DUNKEL CO., PAUL A., 82 Wall St., New York City.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., inc., E. I., Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Pettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bidg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bidg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Greenille, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard. Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newman, Ga.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Grasselli Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. W. C. Mills, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Acetate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

EATON, PAUL B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass. Sou. Reps., R. W. Ensign, 813 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants. Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1215 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps., J. W. Lassiter, F. W. Reagan, E. H. Chapman, Charoltte, N. C.; J. C. Borden, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Wainwright Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law & Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; H. C. Moshell, Peoples Bank Bldg., Charleston, S. C.; P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 435 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox. Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener. 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Sou. Rens., Frank E. Keener, 1st Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Offices and Reps. W. C. Killick, 209-11 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. Reynolds Barker, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; C. O. Roome, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. H. Neiberding, 1128 Union Ave., Memphis. Tenn.; W. R. Burtle, 3rd and Guthrie. Louisville, Ky.; R. G. Abbott. Allen and Broad Sts. Richmond. Va.; E. A. Fillev and R. B. Warren. 214 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Sinclair, 700 S. 21st St. Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Battev Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Bluefield Supply Co., Estender, W. Va.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Knoxville Belting & Supply Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Laurel Mach, & Fdry. Co., Laurel, Miss.; Orlando, Fla.; McComb Supply Co., Harlando, Armature Works, Orlando, Fla.; McComb Supply Co., Harlando, Tenn.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mississippl Fdry. & Mach. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Moore-Handley Hdwe. Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Morgan's, Inc., Savannah, Ga.; Mulberry Supply Co., Mulberry, Fla.; C. T. Patterson Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Pensacola Tool & Supply Corp., Pensacola, Fla.; I. W. Philips, Tampa, Fla.; Pye-Barker Supply Co., Shreveport, La.; Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Tidewater Supply Co., Norfolk, Va., Columbia, S. C., Asheville, N. C.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Box 1375, Greensboro, N. C. Phone Greensboro 5071 collect. Geo. A. McFetters, Pres. and Mgr.; Geo. H. Batchelor, sales manager.

GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA., Successor to GULF RE-FINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta. Ga.—A. W. Ripley, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scaffe. Spartanburg. S. C.; J. H. Hooten. Gastonia. N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia. Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston. Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway. New York City. Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 534, Fairfax, Ala., W. R. Sargent, Greenville, S. C.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, \$15 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Sweifel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Del, Distributors—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hercules Powder Co., Paper Makers Chemical Div., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouses—American Storage and Warehouse Co., 505-513 Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.: Textile Warehouse Co., 511-513 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantis Bonded Warehouse Corp., Washington and Macon Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Caroll.ia Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrews, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elsert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Rellly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 1526 Sutherland Place, Home-

wood, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. ep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte. Rep., N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. L. W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton, Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.

KENNEDY CO., W. A., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou, Office, 1200 Wood-side Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou, Agt. Sou, Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou, Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

McLEOD, INC., WILLIAM, 33 Elm St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Edward Smith, Asheboro, N. C.

MAGUIRE & CO., JOHN P., 370 Fourth Ave., New York City, ou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First National Bank Bldg., Char-

THE MERROW MACHINE CO., 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Offices and Plant, Cedartown, Ga. Sou. Reps., D. Rion, Cedartown, Ga.; C. E. Elphick, 100 Buist Ave., Greenville, S. C.; R. B. MacIntyre, care D. G. MacIntyre, Franklinton, N. C.; Paul Starke, 2026 Eaton Place, Baltimore, Md. Warehouse, Chattanogram Tenn. Starke, 2026 nooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

N. Y. & N. J. LÜBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Char-lotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

NORLANDER MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP., Stamford, Conn. ou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 2018 Dilworth Road, West, Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff C. Myers, 2131 Charlotte Drive, Charlotte, N. C.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

PERKINS & SON, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 203 Commercial Bidg., Gastonia, N. C.

RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., enry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

RHOADS, J. E. & SONS, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., L. H. Schwoebel, 864 W. Fifth St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, 1600 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

ROY & SONS, B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 21 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C., John R. Roy, Representative.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent: Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Alexander W. Anderson, 10 Milton Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga. SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE, Cleveland, O. Sou. Warehouses: Richmond, 1315 E. Main St.; Savannah, 655 E. Liberty St.; Charlotte, 222 W. First St.; Spartanburg, 158 E. Main St.; Cleveliand, 1713 Main St.; Atlanta, 70 Broad St., N. W.; Columbus, 1038 Broadway; Nashville, 711 Church St.; Chattanooga, 826-28 Broad St.; Birmingham, 2016 Third Ave., N.; Montgomery, 33 Commerce St.; Knoxville, 314 S. Gay St. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 222 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 168 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C., T. R. Moore, 509 Westover Ave., Roanoke, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Mastbrook, 105 W. Iver St., Greensboro, N. C.; John Limbach, 70 Broad St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins Station, Nashville, Tenn.; O. A. King, Apt. 1, 2400 Barton Ave., Richmond, Va.; James C. Wilkinson, 230 Bay View Blvd., Portsmouth, Va. SIGNODE STEEL STRAPPING CO., 2600-2620 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Warehouses and Offices, Greensboro, N. C., 908 Lakeview St., Phone 6935, O. B. Shelton, Rep.; Atlanta, Ga., 113 Courtland St. S. E. A. S. Stephens, Rep.; New Orleans, La., 700 Tchoupitoulas St., P. E. Odenhahl, Rep.

SOCONY VACUUM OIL CO., Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Warehouse Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur, Ill. Sou. Offices, 1710 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Sou. Mgr., L. A. Dillon, Asst. Sou. Mgr., 812 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; Geo. A. Dean. Reps. W. T. O'Steen, Greenville, S. C.; H. F. Taylor, Jr., Monroe, N. C.; John T. Higginbothem; H. A. Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville S. C., H. E. Littlejohn and J. J. Kaufman, Jr., Vice-Pres. treharge of reed plant; Atlanta, Ga., H. Raiford Gaffney, 268 McDonough Blvd., Greensboro, N. C., C. W. Cain.

STEIN, HALL & CO., inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bidg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Green-ville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, res. and Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. District Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk plants and warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers, H. L. Marlow, W. H. Grose, W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C.; W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; A. H. Bamman, Norfolk, Va.; P. H. Baker, Spartanburg, S. C.; D. L. Keys, Richmond, Va.

TEXTILE APRON CO., 905 S. Main St., East Point, (Atlanta)

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., Providence, R. I. ou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOP, THE, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. addy, Sec. and Treas.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Monticello, Ga. Sou. Reps., E. Rowell Holt. 1008 Johnston Bildg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. Sidney Jordan, Monticello, Ga., and L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga., and Ga., and

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Phone 4685, 107 Elm St., Greenville, S. C. River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O., Box 1894, Green-

Phone 4685, 107 Elm St., Greenville, S. C.
River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O., Box 1894, GreenU. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence, R. I. Sou.
Fac. Reps., J. S. Palmer, 1400-A Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S.
C.; L. K. Palmer, P. O. Box 241, Birmingham, Ala.; William
Moore, 601 Pearl St., Lynchburg, Va.; William H. Patrick,
216 S. Oakhand St., Gastonia, N. C. Sou. Distributors Barreled
Sunlight, D. A. Hines, 316 Twelfth St., Lynchburg, Va.; The
Henry Walke Co., P. O. Box 1003, Norfolk, Va.; Bullington
Paint Co., Inc., Fourth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; Morgan's, Inc., 111 W. Broad St., Savannah, Ga.; Nelson Hdw. Co.,
17 Campbell Ave., E. Roanoke, Va.; Atlantic Paint Co., 207
Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co. of
Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co. of
Asheville, 77 Patton Ave., Asheville, N. C.; Pritchard Paint &
Glass Co., 12 W. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Gate City Paint Co.,
110 N. Greene St., Greensboro, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford,
Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; The Townsend Lumber Co., Anderson,
S. C.; Chapman Drug Co., 516 State St., Knoxville, Tenn.; The
Eason-Morgan Co., 322 Second Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.; Binswanger Co. of Tenn., 645-655 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.;
Campbell Coal Co., 236-240 Marletta St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.;
Favrot Roofing & Supply Co., P. O. Box 116, Station G. New
Orleans, La.; Standard Bidg, Mt. Co., Inc., 230 31st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Durham, N. C.;
Vick Paint Co., 219 W. Fifth St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Baldwin
Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Beckley, W.
Va.; Rhodes, Inc., 809 Cherry St., Charleston, W. Va.; EmmonsHawkins Hardware Co., 1028 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; EmlorsHawkins Hardware Co., 1028 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; EmlorsHawkins Hardware Co., 1028 C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sale
Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales
Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales

VEEDER-ROOT, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 V. Washington St., Greenville, S.C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 173 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy,

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Reps., D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.; E. V. Wilson, Greenville, S. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton,

Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bidg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., H. Ross Brock, LaFayette, Ga.

WILLIAMS & SONS, I. B., Dover, N. H. Sales Reps., C. C. Withington, 710 Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Brand. 203 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Raiford, 188 Washington Lane, Concord, N. C.

WINDLE & CO., J. H., 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passiac, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 306 S. Chapman St., Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Jefferson Apts., 501 E. 5th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WYTHEVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Inc., Wytheville, Va. Sou. Reps., Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford Co., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hardware Co. Anderson, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, Jackson, Miss., and Dallas, Tex.; Proximity Mercantile, Greensboro, N. C.

(Aunt Becky)

(Continued on Page 39)

tary; T. G. Elliott is paymaster; Mrs. Flora Smith and Miss Clarice I. Osborne (Oh, my goodness, look at her initials!) are other office ladies. Please allow this penpusher to suggest that Miss Osborne drop her middle initial till she changes the last!

Our Subscribers

E. W. Netherland, overseer the card room, is well experienced and has a live crowd in his department; R. W. Revis is shift foreman; A. F. Hunt and C. A. Blakeley, overhaulers; Jack Landreth, oiler; T. C. Forrester and J. H. Allgood, section men; F. D. Dunlap, M. W. Cildress, A. J. Kelley, Elzie Rose and J. H. Carter, card grinders. Mr. Carter used to be with P. H. Haynes Knitting Co., near Winston-Salem, or rather, at Haynes, N. C.

E. W. Knight is overseer spinning; Robert Revels, H. H. Thames and W. B. Bryson are section men in spinning; Carl Beaman, Lloyd Dunlap and J. R. Hice, in winding.

W. I. Perkins, overseer finishing; J. E. Kimes, overseer yard and shipping; Bill Campbell, packing; B. W. Jenkins, master mechanic; E. L. Jones and Albert Jones, machinists; J. L. Shuskey, carpenter. Several others here were paid ahead.

Miss Patterson, Superintendent Hunt's secretary, is a "cute little thing" about the size of a pound of candy after a hungry boy has eaten half of it. But she can make those "pot hooks" and manipulate that typewriter.

High Point Spinning Company

This mill has been overhauled and some new machinery added. M. L. Bales is president, and as previously mentioned, G. J. Johnson is the genial secretary and treasurer; W. L. Myers, superintendent.

Was surprised to find W. O. Rivenbark, formerly of Rowan Mills, Salisbury, located here as overseer carding. Few men enjoy their work more than he; he is quite an authority in his line, and has contributed a number of technical articles to leading textile journals.

C. C. Cranford is card grinder and F. A. Hunnicutt, section man around speeders; Ben Morton, assistant overseer on second shift, and John Stutts, section man.

H. V. Webster is overseer spinning and D. E. Frye, assistant overseer; H. F. York, assistant in winding; C. G. Livengood, section man; J. H. Jones, master mechanic. No other Factory Closet has this advantage!



VOCEL Number Five Closets, noted for their economy and durability, can be made semi-frost proof by using the VOGEL Number One frost proof valve. This is a great advantage in mills and factories where fires are banked over week-ends or for a few days at a time. A sudden cold snap will not damage the closets in your plant.

Sold by Plumbers Everywhere

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY Wilmington, Del. . St. Louis, Mo.

Products



Through 64 years RING SPECIALISTS

By specifying DIAMOND FINISH Rings, you secure the finest speed track for your travelers that skill and science can produce. 64 years of specialization in this one single textile item enables us to promise you EXTRA GOOD RINGS - and deliver them!

WHITINSVILLE



Twister Rings since 1873

Southern Representative: H. ROSS BROCK, Lafavette, Georgia

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U.S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Fourth Edition)

By THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

By GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$2.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

By WM. C. Dodson, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price,

"Cotton Spinners Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size, Price, 75c.

Published By

Clark Publishing Company Charlotte, N. C.

